FRENCH MAIL EDITION.

The London and China Telegraph. 新聞紙

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O., MESSAGERIES, AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIII.—No. 431.] LONDON, TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1871. [Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.

Latest Advices.

Ports.	Outward. From London.	Outward. Arrived out.	Homeward. Received Dec. 5
JAPAN — Yokohama	Aug. 25	Oct. 13	Oct. 15
Yedo			
Osaka and Hiogo			
Hakodadi	—	—	" 9
Nagasaki	—	—	" 8
CHINA — Peking	—	—	" 12
Tien-tsin	—	—	" 12
Chefoo	—	—	" 8
New-chwang	—	—	" 11
Hankow	—	—	" 12
Kiu-kiang	—	—	" 12
Chin-kiang	Sept. 1	Oct. 17	" 19
Shanghai	—	—	" 16
Ningpo	—	—	" 14
Foochow			
Formosa	—	—	" 20
Amoy	—	—	" 21
Swatow	" 8	" 16	" 25
Hong Kong			
Canton	—	—	" 23
Macao			
PHILIPPINES— Manila			
COCHIN-CHINA— Saigon	" 15	" 19	" 30
SIAM — Bangkok	" 15	" 16	" 23
BORNEO—Labuan			
Sarawak	—	—	" 26
JAVA — Batavia	—	—	" 28
Samarang	—	—	" 27
Sourabaya	—	—	" 26
MALACCA STRAITS— Singapore	" 29	Oct. 29	Nov. 2
Penang			
CEYLON—Galle			
Colombo			

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, bringing the above dates, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, this morning, one day late. The next inward mail (P. and O.) with dates, Shanghai Oct. 26, Hong Kong Nov. 1, Singapore Nov. 8, is due, *via* Brindisi, on Saturday next, the 9th inst. Advices per Pacific Mail, *via* San Francisco, with dates Yokohama Oct. 23, will probably be delivered to-morrow.

Telegrams by the China Submarine and Red Sea Telegraph Lines, dated from Hong Kong this morning, have been received, having occupied, allowing for difference of time, under five hours in transmission.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By present (French) mail, per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Alphee*, arrived at Marseilles, Dec. 3.—List not to hand.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P and O. steamer *Pera*, from Southampton, Nov. 25.—To Shanghai: Mr. H. G. Howlett. To Hong Kong: Ho Chung Shang. To Singapore: Mr. Gottlieb, Mr Twite, Mr. W. Fargie. To Penang: Mr. E. Leicester. To Ceylon: Mr. Lewis Gordon, Mr. Norman Grieve and servant, Mr. G. E. Strick.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malta*, from Brindisi, Dec. 5.—To Yokohama: Major Koppen, Mr. Lange, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Landowski, Lieut. Priebe, Dr. Pylugmacher, To Shanghai: Mr John West. To Singapore: Mr. R. Padday. To Penang: Mr. W. C. S. Padday. To Ceylon: Mr. Robillard, Mr. Grindrod, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Schultze, Mr. J. C. Simpson.

Per P. and O. steamer *Massilia*, from Southampton, Dec. 9.—To Yokohama: Dr. Clay. To Hong Kong: Mr. H. C. Jones, R.N. To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. Mainwaring, Mrs E. H. Cameron.

Per. P. and O. steamer *Mooltan*, from Brindisi, Dec. 19.—To Yokohama: Mr. J. R. Davidson. To Ceylon: Mr. J. Buchanan.

Per P. and O. steamer *Simla*, from Southampton, Dec. 23.—To Ceylon: Mr. and Mrs. J. Douglas

Per steamer *Sarpedon* (Holt's Line), sailed from Liverpool, Dec. 2.—To Singapore: Mr. G. B Hill, Mr. J. P. Campbell. To Hong Kong: Mr. W. Ross. To Shanghai: Mr. and Mrs. E. Byrne, Mr. J. Dunnill.

Per steamer *Hong Kong*, sailed from Gravesend, Dec. 1.—For Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Elder. For Hong Kong: Mr. Geo. Booth. For Shanghai: Mr. Jas. Purvis M. Reginald Wood.

Summary of News from the Far East.

JAPAN.

YOKOHAMA.

LATER ADVICES, VIA SAN FRANCISCO.

The Pacific Mail Company's steamer *Japan* arrived at San Francisco on the 15th ult., with advices from Yokohama to the 23rd Oct. The steamer brought the following passengers for New York:—Mrs. Bonney and child, Miss A Collary, E L. Jones, Nicol McNicol, and H. K. Ferry. The following are for Europe:—Hippolite Minard, R. Eusden and wife, J. C. Bavier, and ten Japanese students. The freight list of the *Japan* included 12,507 packages of teas, 533 of silks, and 55 packages of other merchandise for New York; 2.103 packages of teas and 1,200 of merchandise for Boston; 458 packages of teas and 1,900 of merchandise for Philadelphia · 2,582 packages of teas for Chicago; and 200 packages of teas, silks, &c, for New Orleans, Hartford, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Mexico and Europe.

The following is the summary of the advices by the *Japan*, as telegraphed to the New York papers:—The Mikado of Japan is throwing off his exclusiveness, and is appearing freely in public. Minister De Long is travelling extensively through Japan, and is visiting the volcanoes and all points of interest.

The new Governor of Yokohama entertained the foreign Consuls at dinner, and made a progressive speech. The steamship *Alaska* will sail from Yokohama about the 2nd of November, with a full cargo of teas already engaged.

CHINA.

TIENTSIN.

We learn from the *North China Herald* that the foreign community held a meeting on the 7th Oct, to take steps to request the Ministers at Peking to lose no time in placing a sufficiently strong naval force at the port during the coming winter, to protect foreign life and property. The following resolution was passed:—

"Whereas, owing to the apprehensions which are entertained by us—the foreign residents of this port—that during the coming winter numerous and large bands of the male population of this region may be urged by want of food for themselves and for their families, arising from an inundation of an extensive tract of this province having destroyed the present year's crops of millet and other grain, to rob and plunder people of property—foreigners as well as Chinese; and that gangs of lawless people may also be tempted by the disturbed state of the country to avail themselves of the opportunity of the dark and long nights of winter to commit acts of brigandage on the residents of the foreign settlement, thereby endangering the lives of their families and of themselves, and the destruction of their properties; it is therefore resolved, that we should beg the ministers of our nationalities at Peking to take measures to provide this port with an ample naval force during the coming winter; and we now, therefore, hereby in this public manner, request the ministers of our nationalities at Peking to be pleased to write to the admirals on the China and Japan stations to place, for each national force, as early as possible, at least one gun vessel at this port during the approaching winter, for the object mentioned above; and we hereby also authorise the Municipal Council of this settlement to address the ministers in question in order to hand them a copy of our resolution passed at this public meeting, and to furnish them with such other information as can be gathered, with reference to the deplorable condition of the surrounding country."

From computations made here, we set down the starving population at over two millions, which calculation allows about two hundred human beings to a square mile. We fear that thousands must die monthly, during the coming winter, of sheer starvation

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and exposure to the inclement weather, owing to their lacking food and shelter. In our opinion, the proper course would be for the authorities to engage every available steamer in China to transport grain from the South to this port as rapidly as possible, ere the ice closes it. We cannot learn, however, that they have chartered a single steamer, or even a foreign sailing vessel, for any such purpose. We hear of some junks having gone to Liautung, to bring maize here, but their freight will be like a drop in the ocean. One of the Southern Chinese gunboats arrived here the other day from Newchwang, and brought 1,700 piculs of grain. This action towards feeding the population would be a complete farce if it had been done by the Government; but I suppose it was a present from some Shanghai or Ningpo wealthy Chinese, probably connected with the steamer, to obtain buttons and be charitable at the same time. A north wind is blowing to-day, but the waters have not as yet fallen. The *Mula* has been blown ashore at Taku jetty, and will have to be dug out.

SHANGHAI.

Dates extend to the 19th Oct. The French mail, with London dates of Sept. 1, arrived on the 17th Oct.

The following is from the *North China Herald*:—

A meeting of Treaty Consuls was held on the 16th Oct., at which several important questions were discussed. The depth of water on the Woosung Bar proves to be the same now as shown on the Admiralty chart nine years ago. The harbour-master surmises that there may be a difference between the depth in winter and summer. In regard to the Transit Pass question, the information is to the same effect that we have already published. The question of drawbacks was also mentioned, and a solution suggested. The result of the soundings of the North Channel was communicated, and a vote of thanks passed to the officers who had effected the survey. The question of voting by proxy at the ratepayers' meeting was again brought up, but adjourned. Reference was also made to the excessive number of lotteries now going on in Shanghai.

At last the courses of the piers for the new bridge over the Hongkew Creek begin to appear above high water mark. Thus far the work has necessarily been very slow from the interruption caused by the tides, which have been so high lately as almost to stop it, and the difficulty also of securing a sound foundation. This has been done by forming a strong base of piles, iron and concrete work, on which are raised the granite abutments. The lowness of the ground—nearly level with high water—renders it necessary, for the accommodation of the sampan traffic, to build the abutments somewhat high, and the approaches will of course have to be correspondingly inclined. The space of seven feet will be left at high water from the crown of the arch. The placing of the girders will, it is expected, be begun in about a fortnight.

The North-China Branch of the Asiatic Society held its first meeting for the season on Friday evening. T. W. Kingsmill, Esq., who occupied the chair, gave an account of the society's building, which it is expected will be completed in time either for the ensuing or next following meeting. An arrangement has been all but completed with the Shanghai Library for an addition to the edifice, which will prove advantageous to both institutions. Mr. A. J. Little read Mr. Consul Mayers' paper on the Island of Hainan, and Mr. Little, as corresponding secretary, read a communication from a corresponding society at St. Petersburg, which Mr. Redding had translated. Dr. Macgowan handed in contributions to the library from Mr. Consul Swinhoe, of Ningpo, from Skattschkoff, Russian Consul at Tientsin, and from Mr. Korthals, Netherlands Consul at Kobé.

A man named Joseph Rickman, an Austrian, has just been apprehended on a charge of forgery. Rickman was a ship's steward, but deserted from the *Willy Rickmers* on her last visit to Shanghai, and took up his quarters at Au Chalet, representing to the prosecutrix that he was worth a considerable sum, on deposit with the Comptoire d'Escompte. He gave a cheque on the above-named bank, and he next, it is alleged, forged the name of Messrs. Olyphant and Co. to a cheque for Tls. 250, with which he tried to raise money, both at some private offices and at the bank. The cheque was, however, post-dated some days, which excited suspicion, and led to his apprehension. He is now awaiting trial.

A Chefoo correspondent writes:—Communication with this port has been latterly very irregular, days without a steamer, then two or three within a few hours. The navigation from outside Taku bar, to and from Tientsin, is now a very difficult and anxious course. The announcement of the sudden death of Mr. Markham caused universal regret, and the testimony to his popularity in Shanghai found an echo in general expression here. All Consular and Customs flags were put half-mast. The weather is beautiful. All southern visitors are gone, and Chefoo is settling down for winter weather. Rumour says a spirited storekeeper has taken Mr. Fuller's house on the beach; so in addition to the Hotel Pignatel and the New Hotel, there will be a third, situated between the two. Possibly the enterprising spirit now dawning may lead to a pier on the shore of the eastern bay, which would be a great boon. In respect of the foreign passenger traffic to and from this place, could not the two lines of steamers issue their tickets available by either line? In the long run neither company would gain nor lose, but the public would be greatly convenienced, and the uncertainty of communication being done away with, traffic would increase in proportion.

HONG KONG.

Dates extend to the 25th Oct.; no later dates had arrived from London.

The following items are from the *China Mail*:—

We are glad to note that the P. and O. mail steamer *Australia*, which leaves this port on Nov. 15, goes on to Suez.

A visit was paid to the Whampoa Docks on Saturday by the Canton Viceroy and Hoppo. They went down in the Hoppo's steam cruiser *Peng Chao Hai*, and spent several hours in seeing the workshops, machinery, &c. What this visit means is not known, but as Chinese high officials are not given to inspecting docks without a purpose, it is supposed that this indicates a contemplated purchase, and we may yet see the long-talked-of arsenal fairly established.

We are glad to announce that the City Hall Museum is daily improving, many new contributions having lately been received. Messrs. Landstein and Co. have presented specimens of fifteen different sorts of Straits wood; Dr. Dods has given the lower jawbones of the spermaceti whale and some Australia manna; Mr. J. M. Armstrong has given several snakes and marine animals, and other contributions are promised. In addition to the foregoing, Mr. J. Kramer, of Canton, has presented, through Mr. Mencke, of Messrs. Pustau and Co.'s, a splendid collection of silk and cocoons. The museum is fast filling, and will, before many months, be worthy of the colony.

Concerning the little tug *Early Bird* we learn the following particulars:—The *Bird* is 60 feet long, 12 feet broad, and 6 feet deep; her engines are nominally 15-horse power, by Messrs. Hall, Russell, and Co. (the builders of Messrs. Douglas Lapraik's steamers), imported by Messrs. MacEwen and Co., and fitted up here. She has a single inverted cylinder of 8 inches in diameter, with a length of stroke of 8 inches. Her boiler is circular, with one flue and multitubular return, 5 feet long outside and 4 feet diameter—which ought to relieve the minds of all excursionists. Her propeller is four-bladed, with a pitch of 4 feet 6 inches, and a diameter of 3 feet 6 inches. The *Bird* goes very smoothly with 50 or 60, or even 70 lbs. of steam, and she can accommodate comfortably from 20 to 30 persons on deck. Her speed is about eight knots, and she has bunk room for say half-a-dozen below, in the cabin, and is, therefore, well fitted for excursions or pic-nics.

The news by the steamer *Yesso* is nearly all of the most discouraging nature, as it speaks almost entirely of disasters at sea. The British steamer *Eastern Isles* (which we understand had a very rough passage up from this port, and went into Amoy on account of her rough treatment or of a slight fire which is reported to have occurred on deck) struck on a sunken rock in Haitan Straits, and returned to Amoy. She was bound to Ningpo and Shanghai, and had a few European passengers on board; and as she has to discharge her cargo and go into dock it is presumed that she is considerably damaged. In addition to the other casualties spoken of in the official report of the *Yesso*, we hear that the *Rantipole* is on shore on the Pescadores; and last, but worst of all, intelligence has been received to the effect that the British barque *Homer* has foundered off the Pescadores, and we regret to learn that, out of a company of twenty-eight lives, only one man was saved.

We are glad to observe that something is at last being done by the Hydrographic or Survey Department of H.I.M. Customs in the way of lighting the coast near Amoy. It was very much needed, and we trust that this action will be followed by the removal or marking of other dangers. Suppose Mr. Bisbee were to examine the many rocky promontories in Amoy harbour itself and have some of them blown up.

We learn from a correspondent in Canton that the shipment of tea and silk continues to go on, notwithstanding most terrifying accounts from the home markets of losses on the former article. The export of silk is increasing, and bids fair to lead to, or at least assist in, a revival of the former glories of Canton trade, when Hankow, Foochow, and Shanghai were as though they were not.

It would appear the the M.M. steamer *Meikong* can travel. The *North China Daily News* says:—"We learn that the M.M. steamer *Meikong*, which left here on the 5th, reached Hong Hong in fifty-seven hours' steaming, and that during the passage she attained a speed of 380 miles in twenty-four hours, or very nearly sixteen miles an hour." Of course, she had something very like a typhoon behind her all the way.

The Hon. Mrs. Yelverton was to give readings on the 26th Oct. at the City Hall.

The following items are from the *Daily Press*:—

We notice that in the official minutes of the meeting of the Legislative Council, on the 22nd September, notwithstanding the suggestion of the Chief Justice, that the paragraph giving Mr. Smith's answer should, after stating Mr. Ryrie's question, run "the charge which *he stated* was implied," it runs that Mr. Smith replied "with vehemence, assuring his Excellency and Members of Council that no grounds exist for imputing either to himself or to any officer in his department, the charge implied by the honourable member." This is to be regretted; but it goes chiefly against Mr. Smith, as it puts on record not that Mr. Ryrie made a charge, but that Mr. Smith chose so to designate a very simple question.

The marriage of Mr. A. McG. Heaton, of the firm of Douglas, Lapraik, and Co., which took place at St. John's Cathedral, attracted a very large number to witness the ceremony, and was ge-

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nerally the subject of much interest in the colony, on account of Mr. Heaton's well-merited popularity. The steamers in port belonging to the house were gaily decked during the day, and in the evening sent forth a brilliant display of blue lights and rockets, while cheers resounded in all directions.

When the steamer *Yesso* left Amoy, H.M.S. *Ocean*, with Admiral Kellett on board, was at that port, and was to leave for Hong Kong on the 22nd.

Some time ago it was reported that Mr. P. Giquel, director of the Foochow Arsenal, had resigned. This would appear to have been a mistake, as we observe Mr. Giquel's signature to an advertisement inviting tenders for coals.

COCHIN CHINA.

—o—

SAIGON.

Dates extend to the 30th Oct. The outward mail, with London dates to 15th Sept., arrived on the 19th Oct.

The following items are from the *Courrier* :—

The Government has decreed the establishment of *montes de pieté* (pawnbroking offices) throughout French Cochin China. The rate of interest is fixed at four per cent. per month.

The present year has been characterised by general tranquillity and increasing confidence and friendship on the part of the Annamese. Much of this good result has no doubt been caused by the schools which the Government have founded for the education of the natives.

The rice crops are generally full, and in some districts abundant.

The cattle plague, which has been very prevalent during the last three months, is rapidly decreasing, but its ravages have been severe; in Bienhoa, the district which has suffered most, no less than 1,540 buffaloes have died from it.

The business hitherto carried on at Saigon under the style of Hauschild and Sornsen has been amalgamated with that of Messrs. W. G. Hale and Co. The firm now consists of Messrs. W. G. Hale, J. G. Caswell, L. Hauschild, and F. Sornsen.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SAIGON, Oct. 30, 1871.

H.M.S. *Teazer* arrived here from Labuan on the 8th inst., having on board Mr. and Mrs. Pope Hennessy, who availed of the opportunity to visit this rising colony *en route* to Europe, for which they left by the Messageries steamer *Meikong* on the 16th inst.

On the 15th inst. the master and eleven of the crew of the celebrated clipper ship *Taeping* arrived here in a native junk, their vessel, with a cargo of tea from Amoy for New York, having been lost on Ladd's reef on Sept. 22. The master's boat safely reached Nahtrang, on the Cochin Chinese coast, thirteen days after leaving the wreck, and were there well located by the natives and forwarded on to this by the junk; but of two other boats, containing the officers and remainder of the crew, nothing whatever has been heard, although the *Teazer* (which happened to meet the junk containing the master on her way down the river *en route* for Bangkok) at once proceeded in search. She returned to this on the 26th inst., having also visited the wreck, but was unable to save anything, the vessel being so badly bilged, and all the cargo washed away. I hear that no naval court is to be held here, but that the master will be tried at home; doubtless H.M. Consul has done all necessary. It is generally supposed that the missing boats have been picked up by some passing vessel.

With the exception of the above items of news, there has been little stirring here likely to interest your readers.

In order to relieve the mother country as much as possible of the expenses attached to the maintenance of this colony, our energetic Governor (Admiral Dupré) is adopting all reasonable means possible to increase the revenue, and quite recently a native spirit farm has been introduced, which (by public competition) realised f.971,000 per annum, for a term of three years. Considering that this tax does not include spirits of foreign manufacture the sum obtained is very large, and should give you "gentlemen of England" a slight idea of the extent of the French possessions in Cochin China. It is also rumoured that import and export duties are to be levied, and (now that the place has obtained its position as the most important rice port in these parts) this could be well done, but the French Government, with a greater regard for trade than it gets credit for, considers this a desperate measure, not to be resorted to, if it can possibly be avoided.

In rice a very extensive business has been done with China, at high prices, and there is every prospect of another lively season with that quarter, which will again prevent anything being done with Europe.

SIAM.

—o—

BANGKOK.

Dates extend to the 23rd Oct.

The following items are from the *Advertiser* :—

During the past week his Majesty the first King of Siam has visited a number of the prominent temples that are under the special patronage of the Government.

We hear that orders had been given that the Siamese screw steam brig of war *Enemy Chaser*, Captain Waldron, leave this port for Java on the 17th of Oct. The ambassador for the occasion is his Excellency Phya Smud Puranurax, the Governor of Paknam. The brass elephant for the great esplanade at Batavia, and the decorations for the prominent officials of Java who participated in the reception of his Siamese Majesty during the recent visit to that island are in the care of the Ambassador.

The inundations and accumulated waters in regions beyond Bangkok are subsiding, and after the new and full moon of October the inundations of the banks of the river in Bangkok will subside. During the remainder of this month we shall probably have a few more gusts of variable winds, and a variable amount of rainfall. We need not apprehend such an amount of rainfall as to affect unfavourably the present prospects of the incoming rice crop. The rice fields of Ayuthia, P'anatsani-k'om, Bangp'lee, and in the vicinity of Bangkok, are spoken of as being in most promising condition. The slight failures of the earlier crops at Nokburi and a few other localities will not very greatly affect the aggregate of the incoming crop, unless unusual casualties occur before the close of this month. From this time till into next December it will be a difficult task, if not next to impossible, for sailing vessels to work their way up to Bangkok without steam tugs.

There is a rumour that there are grave disturbances in the province of Tak, and his Highness the P'usamret Rajakán Pendin, his Excellency the P'ra Kalahome, and H.E. the P'ra Naiwai have consequently proceeded there.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

—o—

SINGAPORE.

The following items are from the *Straits Times* :—

After lasting barely three days, the rioting reported in our last was almost entirely suppressed. On the 27th Oct. our contemporary wrote :—"The night has passed off in perfect quiet, and this morning the streets are full of life and animation, and business is everywhere resumed. There is no indication of any desire to renew the disturbances. Both factions seem to be heartily tired of fighting, and are glad to resume their usual avocations. It is now plain that the outbreak has been brewing for some time; and the great increase of gang robberies and crimes of violence that has been so marked during the past few months has been directly attributable to the feud between these two clans. The robbery of a house in Orchard-road, where a gang of armed Teo Chews entered a Hokien's house and took from him $800, with which he was about to leave for China; the robbery at Bukit Timah, the attack made in South Bridge-road and Tanjong Pagar-road on men on their way to the steamer to return to their country; the fight between the Teo Chew and Hokien boat-coolies in the Singapore river some three months ago, in which one man was killed; have all been slowly and surely tending to the general outburst which has put a check upon all business from Saturday night until yesterday.

The successful efforts to provide the country people with food have aided very materially to restore order; after obtaining a supply of rice and other necessaries, we are told they appeared perfectly happy and contented and went to work again. The strong guard established and maintained by the Government in town effectually prevented any serious riot during the last three days; and as the object of the contending parties appeared to be plunder rather than open fighting, and this was rendered impossible in town, where the great bulk of the property was, there was a limited field of operation for the outside fighting men. A few rice shops were sacked, and pigs were stolen, but the amount thus obtained did not afford sustenance to the hundreds of mouths that had to be fed. Hunger did in a day what fighting, however fierce, would not have effected in a week—made them anxious for a cessation of hostilities. Another plan adopted by the authorities has helped to restore good feeling between the hostile factions. Respectable and well known Teo Chew and Hokien Chinese were paired off and sent to the disturbed parts of the town and to the country villages, to endeavour to effect a reconciliation; they conferred with the various leading men in the districts with very good result, and it is to be hoped their efforts will have a lasting effect.

We regret that it should have been deemed necessary by the Government to close the Stamp Office during the past few days, without even giving notice to that effect, owing to the fact that the Commissioner of Stamps, as also the Assistant Treasurer, and the subordinates in both departments, have been availed of to serve as justices of the peace and special constables to assist in quelling the riots. But the closing of the Stamp Office seriously affects the mercantile business of the port—no document, not even a bill of lading, being legal without it.

We think what is wanted in the colony is a law enabling the commissioner of police, on occasions of more than ordinary difficulty, independently to augment the force under his control, without having to wait the action of the Governor and Executive Council; by this means frequently a riot might be nipped in the bud, while the Preservation of the Peace ordinance is not called into operation until the disturbance has wholly outgrown the power of the police.

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We have more than once taken exception to the appointment of coroner being given to the officers of police and the police magistrate. We are glad to observe that this rule, which has been pertinaciously adhered to for a long time, has been broken through. Some months since, J. D. Vaughan, Esq., barrister-at-law, was appointed deputy-coroner, and last week was appointed a full coroner of the Straits Settlements.

It is notified in the *Government Gazette* that the Police Force ordinance shall come into operation in the Straits Settlements on the 1st day of November.

We understand the Rev. W B. Keer, who has for the past few months been labouring among the seamen, intends returning to England shortly *via* Bombay and the Persian Gulf.

Commercial Report.

(*For dates see first page.*)

IMPORTS.

Shanghai.—The market for Grey Cotton goods had become more active, and the prices obtained for several articles showed an improvement, while the prospects for all classes were decidedly more cheerful than they have been for some time past. Woollens, on the other hand, were in less demand, but they had fairly maintained their position, and the firmness of holders precluded the idea of lower values. Grey Shirtings: Enquiry for 7 lbs., and there were few sellers under Tls. 1.73 for fair quality. For 8¼ lbs. a better feeling prevailed, and goods that were sold at Tls. 1.88 last mail were worth Tls. 1.90. Former speculators were offering "Lie," Eagle chops at the latter figure for cash. Nothing doing in heavy Shirtings. White Shirtings: slightly higher in favour and value. T-Cloths: Common 6 lb. and 7 lb. weights still in good demand at Tls. 1.25 and 1.45 respectively for Dewhursts T quality. Mexican descriptions slow of sale at last mail's rates. Drills showed a marked improvement. Sales of fine English are reported at Tls. 3.1.9, and other qualities at proportionate rates. Best Dutch held for Tls. 3.20 and over. Value of American unchanged. Jeans also improved, but to a less extent; fine to finest English 8lb. and 8¼ lb., Tls. 2.34 to 2.37. Sheetings: Decline of 5c. per piece, and a dull market. Fancy Cottons: Damasks wanted, but light stocks and higher rates had checked business; there was no noticeable change in the position of other kinds of Fancy Cotton Goods. Woollens.—Camlets: Settlements at Tls. 14.50 to 14.75; best quality and assortments held for Tls. 15. C. P. H. Long Ells Scarlet quieter, but quoted Tls. 6.15; assortments slow of sale at last quotations. Figured Orleans of Tientsin—or small—designs saleable at Tls. 3.95 to 4.10, according to quality and assortment. Lastings inquired for at former prices. Crape Lastings found no buyers at a reduction of 2 to 3 mace on former rates, but Crape Lustres in speculative request at hardening prices. Spanish Stripes showed a slight improvement in value, and were in fair request. Metals.—Nail Rod Iron: The week's business had been by no means extensive, settlements not having been larger than 6,800 bundles; prices, however, had advanced fully 5 candareens per picul, and were it not for the exceeding firmness of holders, an active market would result. Lead quiet; holders showed a willingness to lower the rate 5 candareens, but buyers were requiring a further concession. Coal: Few arrivals, and no change in quotations.

Foochow.—The following sales were reported:—300 pieces 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings at $2.70, and 200 pieces 7 lbs. T-Cloths at $2.05. Lead —1,500 piculs at $6.50 for cash; and $6.75 to Teamen. Quotations:—Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., at $2.70 to 2.75; 7 lbs., at $2.35 to 2.40. T-Cloths, 6 lbs., at $1.80 per picul; 7 lbs., at $2.05 to 2.25. Lead at $6.75 per picul.

Hong Kong.—Little or no change had occurred in the market since last mail.

Saigon.—There had been little or no change in the market during the month. Current quotations were, Grey Shirtings, 8¼ lbs., 2.52½; 7 lbs., $2.15/20; Supers, No. 1 and 2, no demand; T-Cloths, 7 lbs., $1.85; 6 lbs., $1.70; 5 lbs., $1.40; 4½ lbs., $1.25/30; 4 lbs., $1.15; Irish Linen, No. 150, $1.72; No. 120, $1.65.

Singapore.—Closing quotations were as follows:—Gambier, $3.27½; Black Pepper, $13.75; White Pepper, $23; Sago Flour, Singapore, $2.70; do., Borneo, $2.77½; Pearl Sago, $3.15; Tin, $34.50; 40's Mule Twist, $114 to 115; 8¼ lbs. Shirtings, $2.50 to 2.47½; 7 lbs. Shirtings, $2.15 to 2.12½; 5 lbs. T-cloths, $1.35; 6 lbs. do., $1.65; 7 lbs. do., $1.82½ to 1.85.

EXPORTS.

TEA.

Shanghai.—Black: A quieter feeling had prevailed in the market, and Teamen were disposed to accept offers which they would have declined previously. There were very few parcels offering above low to good common. Nothing had been done in Shongtams below Tls. 13, but holders of these kinds were very anxious to sell. Settlements 5,200, and stock 16,000 chests. In Green Tea great activity prevailed, and the competition for desirable chops was as keen as ever. Prices were very firm, stocks were exceedingly small, and supplies were coming to hand very slowly. Settlements 27,000 half-chests; stocks, 17,000 half-chests.

Foochow.—During the early part of the week operations for England took place to a very considerable extent, but subsequently a quieter feeling prevailed, and the market closed comparatively quiet. Nothing had been done in Oolongs for America. A trifling business had taken place for the colonies, while some buying had been going on for the Continent. Settlements for the week are 20,755 chests Congou, 1,243 chests Souchong, 2,600 half-chests Oolong, 342 chests Flowery Pekoe, and 7,395 boxes Scented Teas. Arrivals of Congou were still coming in pretty freely from the country, but a large proportion consisted of dust and broken leaf. Prices had ruled very much on a par with the preceding week's; the chief inquiry existing for fair Congou at Tls. 15 to 17. The commoner descriptions had been more neglected. There was no change to notice in Souchongs; prices paid ranged from Tls. 9 to 24½ short. Settlements of Oolong consisted of three lots, bought at Tls. 21 to 21½. These prices showed a considerable decline on former rates. The Teas were not apparently destined for the American market. In Flowery Pekoe settlements had taken place at Tls. 28 to 60 short. In Scented Teas purchases had been made to a considerable extent in the common to fair grades at Tls. 15 to 18 short.

SILK.

Shanghai.—The market continued active. About 1,000 bales had been settled for the present mail at last mail's rates, later settlements showing a firmer tendency in prices. No. 3 Tsatlee were quoted Tls. 590; Red Peacock, Tls. 525. Stock estimated at about 4,000 bales.

NEW YORK MARKET REPORT.—Nov. 15.

TEA.

The demand for all descriptions continues light, but as stocks are moderate, and holders are not anxious to realise, full rates are maintained.

Coffee.—The market for all descriptions is extremely quiet, is in fact almost at a standstill, and quotations show a fall of 1¾c. to 2c. upon the late high range. Small jobbing sales of Java have been effected at 24½c. to 26c. gold, but no other business has been effected in East India kinds.

Cordage is steady at previous rates—say 21c. to 22c. for Manila, 20½c. for Tarred Manila, and 19c. to 20c. for Sisal Rope.

Camphor.—China is quoted 14c. gold (in bond).

Essential Oils.—Aniseed is quoted $3; Cassia, $2.10 gold (duty paid).

Fire Crackers are very quiet; we quote extra No. 1 nominally $3 to 3.10 usual terms.

Gambier is in small stock, and firm, at 4½c. gold.

Hemp.—Manufacturers being well supplied with Manila, there is at present no demand for this description, and we have no sales to report; the quotation rules, as before, 13½c. gold.

Indigo.—The market continues dull at $1.15 for Madras, $1 to $1.10 for Manila currency.

Preserved Ginger.—China is quoted $8.50 currency (duty paid).

Rhubarb.—The quotation for China is 50c. to 60c. currency (duty free).

Rice.—Carolina comes forward sparingly, and is in small stock. The demand continues good, and prices are 25c. per 100 lb. higher, bringing fair to prime to $7.75 to $8.25, and choice $8.50. Of foreign we notice 500 bags Rangoon at $6.87½ to $7.12½ currency; and 500 do. for export, $3.25 gold, in bond.

Sugar.—There has been a steady good demand for Raw Sugar for refining purposes, refiners, after a considerable period of inaction, coming forward freely to replenish reduced stocks, and though their product is dull, and without improvement in price, their purchases of raw have assumed very respectable proportions from day to day. The trade have scarcely been in the market at all, but the advantage has been entirely on the side of sellers, who, by moderate offerings with their reduced stocks and light arrivals, have been enabled to establish an advance of one eighth of a cent. per lb. The only sale of East India has been 24,010 bags Manila, per Chattanooga, at 8c.

Spices.—There is less buoyancy, except, perhaps, for Nutmegs, which are still very strong. The business has been entirely in jobbing lots at $1.45 to 1.50 for Mace, $1 to 1.02½ for Nutmegs, 36c. to 37c. for Cassia, 18c. to 20c. for Pepper, and 12c. for Cloves, all gold. An invoice of 2,000 piculs Singapore Pepper has been taken, to arrive, due here about next February, at a private price.

Tin is quiet, but stocks are held with much firmness, and a further advance is generally demanded. Straits is held at 37c., and Banca at 41½c. gold.

SHANGHAI SILK SHIPPERS.

From 1st June to 17th October, 1871.

	Bales.		Bales.
Adamson, Bell, and Co. ...	981	Lindsay and Head... ...	67
Blain and Co.	60	Maertens, A. H.	208
Barnet and Co.	1,158	Milsom and Tod	1,245
Birley, Worthington, & Co.	843	Nachtrieb, A., and Co. ...	821
Birt and Co.	201	Pila and Co.	661
Borntraeger and Co. ...	197	Pustau, W., and Co. ...	113
Bourjau, Hubener, and Co.	250	Reiss and Co.	1,182
Bovet, Brothers and Co. ...	268	Robison, J. S.	56
Bower, Hanbury and Co....	1,444	Russell and Co.	448
Brand Brothers, and Co. ...	1,109	Sassoon, D., Sons, and Co.	1,333
Bull, Purdon and Co. ...	82	Scheibler, Matthaei, and Co.	161
Butterfield and Swire ...	593	Shaw Brothers and Co. ...	973
Essex and Co.	1,150	Siemssen and Co.	261
Fogg and Co.	148	Skeggs, C. J. and Co. ...	3,991
Findlay, Wade, and Co. ...	120	Telge Nolting and Co. ...	166
Gamwell, F. R.	550	Texter and Co.	2,142
Gibb, Livingston, and Co...	1,091	Thorne Brothers and Co. ...	353
Gilman and Co.	1,961	Turner and Co.	262
Heard, Augustine, and Co.	539	Vaucher Freres	18
Helbling, J. C. and Co. ...	866	Westall, Brand, and Co. ...	408
Hogg Brothers	722	Wright, Burkill and Co. ...	341
Jardine, Matheson, and Co.	719	Sundries	3,174
Jarvie, John, and Co. ...	1,409		
Lacroix Cous. and Co. ...	549	Total bales... ...	34,844

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EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, SEASON 1871-72.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Yokohama & Nagasaki.	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foochow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	SILK. Total Bales & Cses
From June 1 to Sept. 30, 1871	—	58619305	29871102	—	8232706	96723113	35304
Corresponding period last season.....	10826	45977811	24113809	34509	4895758	75032713	19954

Shipments Since:

Sept. 8 per Camboge (str.)	From Shanghai, &c.	... —	387*
— 14 ... Hong Kong (str.)	... Foochow	...1,310,530*	
— 20 ... Glensannox (str.)	... Do., &c.	... 134,147	245*
— 21 ... Amoor	... Shanghai	... 402,756	51*
— 22 ... Holmsdale	... Foochow	...1,663,136*	
... Guinevere	... Shanghai	...1,261,824*	
— 25 ... Seatoller	... Do.	... 753,895*	
— 26 ... Ottercaps	... Canton	... 541,831*	
— 27 ... Veronica	... Do.	... 418,028*	
— 29 ... Orissa (str.)	... Shanghai, &c.	... —	1,835*
— 30 ... Thyatira	... Foochow	...1,315,456*	
Oct. 2 ... Hope	... Shanghai	.. 585,196	
— 7 ... Athol (str.)	... Do., &c.	...1,089,869	93
— 11 ... Meikong (str.)	... Do.	... —	700
— 12 ... Bernard (str.)	... Shanghai	... 919,316	92

* Included in above totals.

TO THE CONTINENT.

							Bales.
From June 1 to Sept. 30, 1871	...	...	...	...	...	2049174	9992
Corresponding period last season.....	...	...	...	...	...	82255	8374

Shipments Since:

Oct. 13 per Sophie	From Hong Kong	... 90,000

TO UNITED STATES.

							Pcls.
From June 1 to Sept. 30, 1871	...	...	...	...	...	22812219	1471
Corresponding period last season.....	...	...	...	...	...	15703048	938

Shipments Since:

Sept. 12 per Gancho	From Yokohama	... 135,096*	
... Star of China	... Amoy	... 836,247*	
— 13 ... Arizona	... Yokohama	... 604,494*	
... Benefactor	... Foochow	... 446,099*	
— 18 ... Flying Spur	... Yokohama	... 595,500*	
— 21 ... Kelso	... Foochow	... 577,000*	
— 22 ... A. L. Banfield	... Canton	... 14,600	125 & 264 cs.*
... America (str.)	... Yokohama	... 285,471	222*
— 23 ... August	... Shanghai	... 334,509*	
— 27 ... Yangtsze	... Foochow	... 750,635*	
... Chingfoo	... Amoy	... 355,547*	
— 29 ... N. B. Palmer	... Shanghai	...1,161,792	12*
... City of Aberdeen	... Do.	... 578,185*	
... Robert Fletcher	... —	... —	40
Oct. 2 .. Tonbridge	... Shanghai	...1,017,960	
— 4 ... Fiery Cross	... Yokohama	... 677,101	
— 7 ... Willy Rickmers	... Shanghai	... 708,390	
— 11 ... Meikong (str.)	... Do.	... 20,193	
— 12 ... Japan (str.)	... Yokohama	... —	50 & 244 cs.

* Included in above totals.

TO AUSTRALIA.

From June 1 to Sept. 30, 1871	... 10,915,379 lbs
Corresponding period last year	... 6,397,099

Shipments Since:

Sept. 2 per Jane Woodburn	From Foochow	... 371,900*
... Marie	... Do.	... 242,200*
— 4 ... Delta	... Do.	... 273,600*
— 9 ... Catharina	... Do.	... 409,000*
— 11 ... René	... Do.	... 306,100*
— 22 ... Ziska	... Do.	... 224,200*
— 25 ... Emma	... Do.	... 198,000*
— 27 ... Gustav	... Do.	... 392,000*
Oct 7 ... Alexandra	... Do.	... 102,500

* Included in above totals.

EXCHANGES, &c.

[*For dates, see first page.*]

ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m. s. ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.
Shanghai ,, ,, ...	5s. 11¾d.	6s. 0½d.	6s. 0½d.
Canton ,, ,, } Hong Kong ,, ,, } Macao ,, ,, }	4s. 4½d.	4s. 4⅝d.	4s. 4½d.
Singapore ,, ,, ...	4s. 5d.	4s. 5½d.	4s. 5½d.
Manila ,, ,, ...	—	—	—

MISCELLANEOUS.

—	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	303½	220
,, Hong Kong	27½ to 28 dis.	—
Bar silver	111.2.0	10½ prem.
Mexican dollars	76.6.5	2½ prem.

SHARES AT HONG KONG.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank, New, 61 to 62; Old, 63 to 64 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, 60 dols. per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 22½ per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance, 2 500 dols. premium.
Hotel shares, 60 per cent. discount.
Hong Kong and Macao Steamboat Company, 36 to 36½ dols. premium.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, 350 dols. premium
Union Insurance Company, 1,500 dols premium.
China and Japan Marine Insurance Company, Tls. 110 premium.
China Fire Insurance Company 66 dols. premium.
Victoria Fire Insurance Company, $68 premium.
China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company, 5 per cent. dis.
China and Straits Steam Navigation Company, $25 dis.
Indo-Chinese Sugar Company, $17 dis.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 360 premium.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls 85 premium.
Hong Kong Distillery Company, $15 prem. (nominal).
Hong Kong Pier and Godown Company, $4 dis.

TEA CARGOES AFLOAT.

Ship.	Sailed.	From.	Cargo. lbs.
Sir W. Wallace ...	July 19 ...	Shanghai ...	1,382.400
Woodlark	— 25 ...	Do. ...	1,339,000
Daylight*	Aug. 7 ...	Do. ...	818,600
Eliza Shaw	— 8 ...	Do. ...	876.200
Sarah Scott... ...	— 15 ...	Do. ...	815,500
Everest	— 16 ...	Do. ...	752.600
J. R. Worcester ...	— 17 ...	Do. ...	1,152 000
Yeavering Belle ...	— 17 ...	Do. ...	588,700
Red Deer	— 22 ...	Do. ...	1,003 800
Avon	— 26 ...	Do. ...	841,900
Taunten	— 29 ...	Do. ...	841.900
Caller Ou	— 30 ...	Do. ...	902,100
Cutty Sark	Sept. 1 ...	Do. ...	1,315,100
Ariel	— 2 ...	Do. ...	1,221 500
Derwent	— 14 ...	Do. ...	851,300
Avona	— 14 ...	Do. ...	960.500
Amoor	— 26 ...	Do. ...	402.800
Guinevere	— 26 ...	Do. ...	1,261.800
Seatoller	— 26 ...	Do. ...	654,000
Athol (str.)... ...	— 30 ...	Do. ...	1,009 900
Hope	Oct. 2 ...	Do. ...	585.200
Bernard (str.) ...	— 7 ...	Do. ...	919 100
William Ritson ...	Aug. 1 ...	Foochow ...	879.900
Silver Eagle ...	— 9 ...	Do. ...	1,081,800
Her Majesty * ...	— 12 ...	Do. ...	1,346,800
Lauderdale	— 17 ...	Do. ...	1.177 200
Rifleman	— 26 ...	Do. ...	539,900
Maiden Queen ...	Sept. 3 ...	Do. ..	1,087.700
Melbrek	— 4 ...	Do. ...	1,085.300
Holmsdale	— 22 ...	Do. ...	1,663.100
Thyatira	— 30 ...	Do. ...	1,315,500
Ambassador ...	Aug. 30 ...	Canton ...	971 900
Ottercaps	Sept. 26 ...	Do. ...	541,800
Veronica	— 27 ...	Do. ...	418,000

* Put back.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

CHINA.

(RECEIVED DEC. 5.)

HONG KONG, DEC. 4.—Import market very dull, and no business doing. Foochow Tea market firm. Total export of Tea from China and Japan, from commencement of season, 121,750,000 lbs. Exchange on London: bank bills six m.s., 4s. 5d.

SHANGHAI, DEC. 4 —Little doing in Cotton and Woollen goods; prices depressed; Grey Shirtings, 6½ catties, 8½ lbs., Tls. 1.8.6. Tea market dull; Tea freights to London £3. Exchange on London: bank bills six m.s., 6s. 0½d. Silk: More inquiry; market improving; No. 3 Tsatlee, Tls. 590; No. 4 Red Peacock, Tls. 550.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Southampton, Oct. 14, Australia (str.); from Cardiff, Oct. 15, Lady Louisa; from London, Omba; from Cardiff, Ellen Browse (reported by telegram).

At HONG KONG and CANTON.—From Glasgow, Oct. 23, Albay (str.); from Havre, Oct. 22, Taffarette; from Liverpool, Nov. 21, Achilles (str.) from London, Ulysses (str.), Brockham, Reigate (reported by telegram).

At SINGAPORE.—From Liverpool, Oct. 25, Ulysses (str.); from Glasgow, Nov. 1, Nola; from Rotterdam, Oct. 30, Konigby; from Liverpool, previous to Nov. 28, Diomed (str.), Nyassa; from London, Canton (str.), Cheops (str.) (reported by telegram).

At BATAVIA.—From Glasgow, Nov. 22, Shiraz; from Holland, Nov. 26, Susanna Johanna (reported by telegram).

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For Boston, via Foochow, Oct. 11, Margurita; for London, Nov. 27, Lord of the Isles (str.) (reported by telegram).

From SINGAPORE.—For Boston, via Penang, Oct. 26, Rocket; for New York, Japan.

REPORTS AND CASUALTIES.

AMOY.—The Josephine Amedée, from Takao to Tientsin with sugar, put into Amoy leaky, and with mainmast, &c., cut away, having encountered a typhoon in the Formosa Channel on Oct. 6; was to discharge (Reported by telegram)

SINGAPORE, Nov. 24.—The Danube (str.) has put back, having been driven on the Royal Captain Shoal by an unusual north-west current; part of cargo thrown overboard; vessel's fore foot and several plates carried away; she is discharging sufficient cargo to dock at once. (Reported by telegram.)

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SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

Arrivals not in the Tables.—Nov. 26, at Bremerhaven, from Akyab, Preciosa; 16, at New York, from Batavia, Rapide; from Foochow, Sir Lancelot; 29, off the Start, from Batavia and Simon's Bay, for Amsterdam, Anna Digna (Dutch ship), not arrived, 24, as before reported; 20, at New York, from Amoy, Leander.

Departures.—Nov. 30, from London, for Singapore, China, &c. (via S.C.), Hong Kong (str.); for Shanghai, Oberon; 29, from Cardiff, for Java, Hugo and Otto; for Galle, Heros; from Swansea, for Galle, Clyde; 30, from Liverpool, for Manila (via S.C. and Singapore), Buena Ventura (str.); —, from Amsterdam, for Macassar, Elisabeth Jacoba; for Batavia, Bengalen; from Newport, for Singapore, Cotherstone; Nov. 30, from Glasgow, for Batavia, County of Elgin; Dec. 2, from Liverpool, for Singapore, China, &c. (via S.C.), Sarpedon (str.); from London, for Colombo (via S.C.), Oxfordshire (str.); Nov. 2, from Swansea, for Shanghai, Nyborg.

Laid On.—At Liverpool, for Manila, Victoria; at London, for Yokohama and Hiogo, Albuera; at Liverpool, for Hong Kong, Antipodes; at London, for Co'ombo, &c. (via S.C.), Vixen (str.).

Spoken.—Prins Hendrik (str.), Nieuwe Diep to Batavia, via S.C., Nov. 24, between Cape St. Vincent and Gibraltar; Cyclone, from Manila, Sept. 14, off Cape of Good Hope.

Casualties.—The Sir Lancelot, Edmonds, from Foochow, which arrived at New York, Nov. 16, reported having experienced when off the Cape of Good Hope heavy N.W. gales, during which she lost a whole suit of sails. A telegram from Gibraltar, dated Dec. 4, states as follows:—The Prins van Oranje (str.), Braat, of and for Amsterdam, from Batavia, which put in here, Dec. 2, will discharge part of her cargo (general) to repair machinery.

Miscellaneous.—At Algesiras, Nov. 24, Carolina, Torres, from Denia, for Manila.

Vessels Passed the Suez Canal—Previous to Dec. 2: Patroclus, for Singapore, China, &c., from Liverpool.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Crawford—On the 17th Oct., at Shanghai, Mrs. John Crawford, of a son.

Dukes—On the 23rd Oct., at Hong Kong, the wife of W. J. Dukes, Esq., H.M.C.S., of a son.

Elwin—On the 13th Oct., at Shanghai, the wife of the Rev. Arthur Elwin, C.M.S., Hangchow, of a daughter.

Tarrant—On the 26th Oct., at the residence of Sir W. Morgan, Mussoorie, N.W. Provinces, the wife of Henry Jefferd Tarrant, Esq., of the Middle Temple, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

Anton—Tulloch.—On the 21st Oct., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, by the Rev. R. H. Kidd, Colonial Chaplain, James Ross Anton, Esq., of Hong Kong, to Jane Stewart Tulloch, elder daughter of James Tulloch, Esq., M.D., of Pembridge-place, Bayswater, London.

Byrne—Duff.—On the 27th Nov., at St. James's, Piccadilly, Mr. E. Bryne, of Shanghai, China, to Jessie, daughter of the late Mr. T. S. Duff, of Brewer-street, Regent-street.

Goddard—Fisher—On the 29th Nov., at St. James's Church, Piccadilly, London, by the Rev. James H. A. Philipps, M.A., of Picton Castle, Pembrokeshire, assisted by the Rev. Edward P. Gregg, B.A., cousin of the bride, Robert Goddard, Esq., of London, and late of Yokohama, to Caroline Phebe, eldest daughter of Edward Fisher, Esq., of Spring Dale, Huddersfield.

Johnston—Baker.—On the 19th Oct., at St. John's Cathedral, Hong Kong, Henry Johnston, of Dundee, to Claudia Agnus Baker, of Carlisle.

Williamson—d'Almeida—On the 31st Oct., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, G. Williamson, M.D., assistant surgeon 19th M.N.I., to Rosalie Sarah, eldest daughter of Jose d'Almeida, Esq.

DEATHS.

Aldridge—On the 15th Oct., at the Shanghai General Hospital, H. Aldridge, master of the British ship *Her Majesty*.

Boyd—At The Hurricane, Singapore, Ralph Sillars Boyd, official assignee of the Supreme Court, aged 47.

De Jong—On the 12th Nov., at ——, W. de Jong, late of Java.

Halley—On the 28th Nov., at Seaton, South Devonshire, Katrine Hay, the dearly-loved second daughter of Alexander Halley, M.D., F.G.S., 16, Harley-street, Cavendish-square, aged 20.

Henderson—On the 1st Dec., Anna, wife of C. P. Henderson, Esq., of Withington Hall, near Manchester, and No. 77, Lancaster-gate, Hyde-park, London.

Nicholson—On the 11th Nov., at Paris, George Nicholson, late of White Hayes, Hampshire, and formerly of Nickerie, Surinam, aged 75. Friends will please accept this intimation.

Swainson—On the 23rd Nov., aged 56, Harriet, wife of the Rev. E. C. Swainson rector of Wistanstow, Salop, and second daughter of the late Rev. John Rocke, of Clungunford House, in the same county.

Willcocks—On the 24th Oct., at the Government Central Schools, Hong Kong Alfred Edward Charles, only son of E. J. R. Willcocks, second master, aged one year and eleven months.

THE SHAN-SIN-FAN QUESTION.

The Rev. J. E. Mahood has addressed a letter to *The Times*, giving similar experiences to those in the one published in our issue of the 6th ult. Mr. Mahood appends the following translation of one of the placards circulated at Foochow:—

"Recently foreigners (lit. barbarians) have been secretly concocting schemes for the purpose of grievously injuring the people. They have erected churches, into which they inveigle women for licentious purposes. Whoever sees these outlandish foreigners, with their hideous faces and eyes, is constrained to hate them. How happens it, then, that people are willing to enter their society and associate with them? Truly we are concerned. These stupid foreigners, unable to appreciate the value of money, employ many devices. They bribe persons to feign themselves Tanist priests, and engage old women, all of whom they send into the country villages to circulate false stories concerning a pestilence which they say is about to come on the people. They then offer to the people a poisonous medicine called 'mysterious fairy powder,' and employ women in all the villages to mix it with rice flour in the shape of cakes and tid-bits, which, when cooked, are first offered to the idols and then eaten by those who offered them, in the belief that this will protect them from the pestilence. Alas! they do not think that within twenty days after eating these cakes the feet of the males and the bellies of the females begin to swell, and that the disease is very difficult to cure. In all this the sole object of foreigners is to entice people into their society, and when they succeed in getting them into their society they cause every female to submit to their licentious desires *ad libitum*. Alas! alas! Innocent females after taking this poison yield themselves to pollution, and thus become objects of hatred to all. Whenever any of these persons, whether male or female, enter any village to give out their poisonous medicines they should be treated like vagabonds. Don't by any means spare them. Thus will you protect the lives of the people from the poisonous machinations of these stupid foreigners. This thing has already (in connection with the provincial idols) injured a great many females. We, therefore, prepare and post this placard that all good people may fear and be cautious, and thus avoid being ensnared by idle words. It is our earnest desire that good people will copy this placard and circulate it everywhere, thus performing a most meritorious deed.

"Tung Che, 10th year, 5th moon, 20th day (July 7, 1871.)"

Missions in Mongolia.—The Rev. J. T. Gulick, missionary in North China, now in America, advocates the immediate establishment of a mission to the Mongols, a population of from 3,000,000 to 6,000,000, lying outside of and north from China proper. Methodist missionaries in China are looking in the same direction. I. N. Wheeler, Superintendent of Methodist Missions at Peking, dating at Kalgan, a city of 100,000 inhabitants, says: "I hope we will be reinforced in such numbers as soon to be able to set apart two men for the work in Mongolia and Manchuria. We must occupy this vast territory, for the door of entrance is wide open. The American Board have a station in Kalgan, and the brethren here are beginning to see the first fruits of their labours." Seven native Chinese preachers will be admitted into the several conferences of the current conference year, among the Methodists in the United States; four have already been, and three more are to be, admitted—one each in the Vermont, Black River, and Baltimore Conferences.

The troop ship Tamar arrived at Simon's Bay, Cape of Good Hope, on the 18th Oct., from China. She sailed from Hong Kong on the 5th Aug. with the right wing of the 75th Regiment on board, calling in at Singapore to pick up the left wing, and to disembark a portion of the 20th Regiment there. She afterwards called in at the Mauritius to coal, and arrived at East London, C.G.H., on the 9th Oct., where she landed the left wing of the 75th Regiment. From East London she proceeded to Natal, where she landed the remainder of the 75th. From Natal she proceeded to Simon's Bay to refit and provision When completed in these respects, she will return to Natal, and embark there the 32nd Regiment for transport to the Mauritius. From the Mauritius she will return with the wing of the 20th Regiment, stationed there, to East London, and, having received on board the remainder of the 20th, which have been stationed there, will sail with the whole regiment on board for Queenstown, where she may be expected to arrive about the 15th proximo.

We quote the following—which appears as an advertisement in the daily newspapers—as the latest specimen of the "puffs" indulged in by retail tea dealers:—Tea: The same and only tea used by his Imperial Highness the Emperor of China.—The China Trading Company, having received a small consignment of this very valuable Tea, have much pleasure in offering it to the public; and in doing so, beg to inform them that they are the first and only company who have ever been able to make arrangements for the same, it being grown solely for the Emperor of China's private distribution, and it is the first shipment that has ever been sent to Europe; and they confidentially assert that after this Tea has once been used, all other Teas will taste rank and obnoxious. Early orders are requested, as this first shipment consists of but 573 chests. All orders to be sent, &c., &c.

Rear-Admiral Charles F. A. Shadwell, C.B., the new commander-in-chief on the China station, arrived in H.M.S. *Iron Duke*, at Aden, on the 5th ult., and proposed leaving again on the 8th, for Trincomalee, to fill up with coal. Thence he would proceed direct to Singapore, where he expected to arrive about the 13th inst., and where he hoped to meet Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Kellet, K.C.B., whom he supersedes.

Mr. F. H. Gottlieb, magistrate of police at Singapore, left for Singapore by the P. and O. steamer *Pera* on the 25th ult. Mr. Gottlieb returns to his magistracy as a barrister-at-law, having been admitted a member of the English bar by the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple at its last call day. A few days previously Mr. George Gottlieb was admitted, after examination, a member of the same society.

The Icarus, recently arrived from China, having returned her guns, ammunition, &c., into store, has been inspected by the dockyard authorities at Sheerness, and been taken into the great basin for the purpose of discharging her stores and being dismantled and paid ou of commission, when the officers and crew will be granted the usua six weeks' leave.

Captain Edward Madden has been appointed to the command oft the Simoom, 4, iron screw troopship, which vessel is to be commissioned at Portsmouth on the 5th inst. Captain Madden, whose promotion to commander is dated August 11, 1868, was severely wounded in China, and in 1859 was granted a pension of £150

The appointment of Fort-Adjutant at Hong Kong has been bestowed upon Lieutenant J. S. O'B. Blake, 10th Foot, vice Lieutenant R. H. Ellis, 75th Foot, proceeded with his regiment to the Cape of Good Hope.

The appointment by the Spanish Government of Don Leon Chica as Consul at Hong Kong, and of Don Albino Mercarini as Consul at Singapore, have been approved of by the Queen.

The small steamer *Kobe*, which was noticed in our issue of the 20th ult., as being built in plates for the local Japan trade, was, we omitted to state, shipped out on board the steamer *Zaikia* for Hiogo.

Colonel Harrison, of the 80th Regiment, not wishing to proceed with his regiment to China, has sent in his papers to sell, and several other officers of the same regiment have followed his example.

A telegram from the Eclipse Expedition announces the safe arrival of the party at Point de Galle.

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Foreign Intelligence.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, Nov. 28.

At the risk of tiring the patience of your readers I cannot refrain from completing the account I gave in my last letters concerning the alteration in the currency, as it is not only an historical event that happens but seldom, and is therefore worth recording, but a subject that cannot fail to interest many of your readers in the Far East, especially those connected with Germany by their commercial relations and family ties. The Bill has now passed through its three stages, but with some very important modifications, effected during the second reading. Art. 1 provides for the creation of an Imperial gold coin, of which 139½ are to be made out of a pound of fine gold. As the metrical decimal system of weights and measures comes into operation on New Year's Day, Herr Bahl proposed that it would be more consistent to say "279 pieces out of a kilogramme;" but as the present pound is exactly half a kilogramme, the amendment was rejected by 196 to 93 votes. Mohl then moved the adoption of a gold piece of the exact value of 25 francs, which would bring Germany into closer connection with the hundred millions of people who adhere to the French system; but this was negatived by an overwhelming majority, and the clause passed without alteration. Art. 2 runs thus:—"The tenth part of this gold coin is called a mark, divided into ten groschens of ten pfennigs each." Bamberger proposed merely to say "divided into 100 pfennigs;" and Miguel, who was unwilling to throw out the groschen altogether, moved the addition of the words, "of which ten make a groschen." Finance Minister Camphausen expressed himself strongly in favour of the retention of the groschen as a most useful denomination; in France the term sou is still in use, though no word had been suggested to a piece of ten centimes. Bamberger pointed out that it destroyed the even working of the decimal system; it should be left to the people to call it a ten pfennig piece if they liked, but it ought not to be mentioned in the Bill. In France they talk of sous, but do not keep accounts in them. Miguel defended the decimal system from the imputation of its being destroyed by retaining the groschen, and was of opinion that in the face of so many different groschens as were current in Germany, an authentic interpretation of its value was indispensable. Patow suggested that the people required the existence of the groschen as a necessary step between one and a hundred. Lasker objected to the groschen as a new value that would be forced on the Southern States. Miguel's amendment was rejected, and that of Bamberger passed by a large majority. *The groschen is thus abolished.* Art. 3 provides for additional gold coins of the value of 20 marks and of 30 marks, containing the same proportions of fine gold. Mohl moved as an amendment to strike out the 30 mark piece, as unnecessary and objectionable, because it would be just ten thalers, and render it more difficult to break completely with the present system. This view of the case was stoutly combated by Delbruck, President of the Chancellor's Office, who spoke in favour of a coin of ten dollars as a great convenience to the public, and a means of preventing the country from being inundated with paper money; to which Prince Bismark added that every facility ought to be given to the public in the approaching period of transition. Mohl's amendment was passed by a great majority, so that there is not to be a coin of thirty marks. Art. 4 specifies the proportions of gold and alloy as well as the weights of the coins, which passed *nem. con.* Art. 5 gave rise to a very lively debate. The original wording was as follows:—"The gold coins shall have on one side the Imperial eagle, with the legend "Deutsche Reichsmunze," as also the value in marks and the year when minted; and on the other side the head of the Sovereign of the State where struck, or the arms of the Free Cities, with a corresponding legend, and the name of the mint where coined. They are to have a plain flat rim, with the words, in deep relief, "Gott mit uns." The diameter of the coins is then defined. Count Munster moved that, instead of the local Sovereign, the coins should bear exclusively the head of the Emperor of Germany. This, however, was vehemently opposed by the Government Commissioners of Saxony, Bavaria, and Wurtemberg, who all claimed the right of coining money with their own Sovereign's head on it; and as Prince Bismark recommended the House to give way, they did so, and Count Munster's motion was negatived without a division; but, on the other hand, an amendment of Bamberger, to replace the legend "Deutsche Reichsmunze" by the words "Deutsches Reich" (German Empire), was carried. Arts. 6 and 7 relate to details, and passed without alteration.

Art. 8 was the most important for the Free Cities, as it involved the fate of the Hamburg Bank valuta and the Bremen gold currency. The proposed clause was thus framed:—"All payments legally payable in silver, either in thalers, florins, Hamburg currency, or Bremen gold dollars, may be effected in the new gold ten-mark piece at 3⅓ thalers, or 5 florins 50 kreutzers, or 8 marks 5⅓ schillings Hamburg and Lubeck currency, or 3 dollars 24/31 grotes Bremen currency; or in the twenty-mark piece at 6⅔ thalers, or 11 florins 40 kreutzers, or 16 marks 10⅔ Hamburg and Lubeck currency, or 6 dollars 1-17/31 grotes of Bremen." The Hamburg and Bremen members moved as an amendment the addition of the words, "and 6 marks 9-/3·7 schillings Hamburg Bank valuta for the ten-mark piece, and 13 marks 2·26/27 schillings banco for the twenty-mark piece." This calculation is based on the law at Hamburg by which the pound of pure silver is declared to be equal to 59½ marks banco. Dr. Wolffson (one of the members for Hamburg) pleaded strongly in favour of the amendment, claiming the right of Hamburg banco to be included in the proposed tariff as well as any other description of money. This, however, was disputed by Vice-Chancellor Delbruck, who maintained that as there were no coins of Hamburg banco it could not be considered as money; and that if the amendment were acceded to it would upset the whole principle of the Bill, as sanctioning a fixed price in gold for a certain quantity of silver, which was in future simply an article of merchandise, liable to fluctuations, like all other goods, in accordance with the laws of demand and supply. Dr. Wolffson refuted this doctrine, maintaining that this was not a case of silver, but Hamburg banco, which, though not consisting of coin, had every right to be regarded as the legal money of Hamburg, as it is, in fact, the currency of commerce. Finance Minister Camphausen hoped the House would not sanction the amendment, as it would open the door to no end of difficulties; and he recommended the Administration of the Bank of Hamburg not to increase their stock of silver, but rather to get rid of what they had in their cellars with as little loss of time as possible. At the division the amendment was lost, and *thus both Hamburg banco money and Bremen gold currency are to be abolished.* The remaining clauses of the Bill have reference to matters of detail, and passed without alteration. The House then agreed to two resolutions on the motion of Messrs. Bamberger and Tellkampf, one of which was to request the Chancellor of the Empire to bring in a Bill next session for the definite regulation of the currency, and to lay down in it specially the principle that when the mints are not occupied in coining for the Governments they shall be bound to mint gold for private individuals on payment of certain fixed charges. The other was also a request to the Chancellor for a Bill next session to regulate the banking system in Germany. The Vice-Chancellor objected to the words "next session" in both resolutions, which was more than he could promise, as it would depend on other business to be got through. On the proposal of another member, the objectionable words were replaced by "as soon as possible," which gave satisfaction to both parties, and the House adjourned.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ROTTERDAM, Nov. 29.

Some weeks ago I told you that a new treaty had been concluded between our Government and that of Great Britain, with reference to Sumatra. You will remember that the Second Chamber refused to ratify the first treaty, and that our Government consequently opened fresh negotiations with England, in order to meet the principal objections which were raised in our Parliament. That these negotiations were successful is principally due to the friendly attitude assumed by the English Cabinet. The following is the full text of the new treaty:—"His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, and Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, being desirous to consolidate more and more in the spirit of the treaty of 17th March, 1824, the friendship between the two countries, and consequently also to remove all occasion for misunderstanding in their mutual relations in the Island of Sumatra have agreed to conclude a convention for that purpose. Art. I. Her Britannic Majesty agrees to desist from all objections against the extension of the Netherlands dominion in any part of the Island of Sumatra, and, consequently, from the reservations in that respect contained in the notes exchanged by the Dutch and British plenipotentiaries at the conclusion of the treaty of 17th March, 1824. Art. II. His Majesty the King of the Netherlands declares that in the Kingdom of Siak, Sree-Indrapoora and its dependencies, as defined in the treaty concluded by the Netherlands Indian Government with that Kingdom on the 1st of February, 1858, the trade of British subjects and British navigation shall continue to enjoy all the rights and advantages that are or may be granted to the trade of Netherlands subjects and to the Dutch navigation; and further, that the same assimilation shall be granted to the trade of British subjects and to British navigation in any other native State of the Island of Sumatra, that may hereafter become dependent on the Crown of the Netherlands; provided always that the British subjects conform themselves to the laws and regulations of the Netherlands Government. Art. 3. The stipulations of the preceding article shall not interfere with the distinction established by the Netherlands Indian laws and regulations as regards individuals of Eastern extraction, nor with the application of the stipulations of the Convention of 27th March, 1851. Art. 4. The present Convention shall be ratified as soon as possible, and shall remain without force or effect, until it has received, as far as shall be required, the approval of the States General. In witness thereof, &c."

At the same time the Dutch and English Governments having recognised the utility of an additional stipulation to the Convention concluded on the 25th of February, 1851, for the transfer to England of the rights, which the King of the Netherlands possesses on the Coast of Guinea, have agreed on the following:—"If at any time the British Government should allow the recruiting of free labourers in British possessions on the Coast of Guinea, and their exportation to British colonies, such recruiting and exportation from those British possessions shall also, on the same conditions, be permitted to the Netherlands Government on behalf of Dutch colonies." You will remember that this treaty was approved of by the Second Chamber, and that it is still awaiting the decision of the Upper House.

Rumours are in circulation that Mr. Cd. Busken Huet, the famous editor of the *Java Bode*, is engaged as editor of the leading Conservative paper in the Hague.

Mr. P. H. B. Motké, who, as I lately stated, is charged with forming a scheme for a reorganisation of the tax system in Java, will start by the first mail in January for Batavia.

The Stock markets have been inactive, and prices generally have shown no movement. Foreign Bonds are dull, and operations in most sorts of shares inactive. There is a good demand for Rotterdam Bank and Netherlands Trading Bank, and the prices of these shares have advanced considerably in the course of the last few weeks. The Bank "Commandietkas" is now under liquidation, and the general opinion is that this will prove very unfavourable for the shareholders.

The Chamber of Trade at Maastricht has protested against the project of the Minister of the Colonial department to abolish the differential duties with the revisal of the East India tariff.

M. Thiers has conferred the knighthood of the Legion of Honour on Mr. A. K. W. Arutzenius, medical officer of the E. I. army, for services rendered by him in the hospital at Metz during the last war.

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SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Nov. 22, at Hellevoet, from Rangoon, Belle; 23, at Brouwershaven, from Akyab, Langstone; 28, at Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Minister Fransen van de Putte.

Departures.—Nov. 20, from Flushing, for Rangoon, Nuava Raffalino; 25, from Brouwershaven, for Batavia, Aegidia and Paulina; from Texel, for Batavia, Noordzeekanaal; 26, from Hellevoet, for Batavia, Triton; for Samarang, Louise; Nov. 26, from Texel, for Macassar, Elisabeth Jacoba.

Passengers Outward.—For Java, per Noach I., Messrs. van Bennekom and family, van Schelle and family, Triesser, C. H. Hiersman, van Veen, Soeterich, and Bruins, and 125 soldiers; per Triton, Mr. Edeling and family, Mr. van Sillevoldt and family, Donkersloot and family, Mr. Beukman van der Wyck and family, Messrs. Vigelius and family, Dumont, Kolsch, Beyerinck, Jhr. Leysflus, Labaar, Miss Heyligers.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

(WEEKLY REVIEW.)

It is becoming absolutely necessary that the public of this country should understand clearly the present volcanic condition of our relations with China, so that some remedy may be applied before it is too late.

At first sight it may be thought there is nothing on the surface to cause alarm. The late popular agitation is subsiding, and the conduct of the Chinese authorities is said to be good.

Nevertheless, the danger to foreigners and to foreign trade in that Empire is imminent, and we shall endeavour to substantiate this assertion by a few plain facts.

When the revision of the Treaty of 1858 was under consideration, as the period of ten years for which it was to remain unchanged was about to expire, it was pointed out to the Chinese Government that they must be prepared to meet the growing demand of Western nations for the introduction of modern inventions, and for throwing open the resources of the Empire to foreign commerce. In reply to this they pleaded delay, promising, however, gradually to admit these innovations as the people could bear them.

This inevitable pressure upon China led to the formation of two parties in Peking, the one favourable to concessions, the other anti-foreign. At present a half-concealed anti-foreign policy is in the ascendant, and it is this which has given rise to such conflicting opinions, our own Government giving the Cabinet at Peking credit for endeavouring fairly to carry out the terms of the Treaty, while many of those most intimately acquainted with China believe the very reverse, and that the Peking Government is attempting to carry out a policy which is a masterpiece of duplicity.

They affirm that the Chinese Government, while making great professions of friendship, is in various ways fomenting the popular hatred against us, but at the same time so keeping it under control as to prevent its proceeding to murderous violence, thus to impress us with the belief that the people of China are hostile to foreigners, that even now they can scarcely be restrained, and therefore in the revision of the Treaty not yet completed, instead of their making concessions to our demands, we must withdraw from some of the positions already secured.

In proof of this serious charge we have the following facts:—

1. There has been diligently circulated throughout the Empire a book of the grossest obscenity, containing the foulest charges against foreigners, and this book has been traced to official quarters, leaving scarcely a doubt that the literati and mandarins are the chief abettors of these diabolical slanders.

2. They have issued the now famous circular against Christian missions, containing the most preposterous demands, on the false plea that the people are hostile to missions; whereas in every serious case of violence it has been traced to the action of the literati and mandarins exciting the people against us, encouraged by the comments of those hostile to missions in this country.

3. They have lately given currency or countenance to the most absurd stories about the poisoning of wells by foreigners and their Chinese emissaries—stories which are readily believed by an ignorant people otherwise peaceably disposed towards us. In one case, at Changchew, near Amoy, it is boldly asserted in two proclamations that these stories are well founded, and a poor beggar has been executed, after making a confession under torture that he had actually thrown poison into the wells at the instigation of foreigners.

4. The mandarins implicated in the Tientsin Massacre have really never been punished. There was a pretence of doing so, but the chief offender, Chen-kwa-jui, is quite untouched.

Notwithstanding these serious charges against the Chinese Government, it is feared that concessions in regard to the Treaty are in contemplation which may prove most injurious to our relations with China, and it is, if possible, to avert this danger that we now write.

The true remedy for these difficulties is simply a firm and unflinching policy. The Peking Government should be required to denounce and withdraw the obscene book already referred to; and a further demand should be made that they should distinctly repudiate and condemn the lying accusations of well-poisoning, as they did after the Tientsin Massacre in regard to the charges of killing babies, &c. And finally, we must insist on our just rights in accordance with the Treaty, or we shall inevitably drift into a war which the Chinese would deprecate even more strongly than ourselves.

The speech of President Grant at the opening of Congress contains a very brief allusion to the American expedition to Korea. The President states that the object of the expedition was to conclude a Treaty with the Korean Government, but this was found "impracticable under the circumstances." The only other reference to Eastern affairs is the statement that the President is determined to put an end to the barbarous treatment of shipwrecked sailors in China and Japan.

THE P. AND O. COMPANY'S REPORT.

The following is the director's report of the P. and O. Company, to be presented at the annual meeting on the 7th inst.:—

THE CAPITAL ACCOUNT

Shows that the company stood possessed, on the 30th September last, of stock in ships, less the amount deducted for depreciation, and including instalments paid on ships building .				£3,078,207	15	3
Also, of freehold and leasehold property in England, and docks and premises at Calcutta, Bombay, Hong Kong, Singapore, and other stations				225,569	3	8
And stock of coals, naval and victualling stores, amounting to				201,674	1	3
Also cash at Bankers and on deposit, bills receivable, balances in agents' hands, and debts due to the company				703,166	5	8
Making the total assets				£4,208,617	5	10
That the capital received from the proprietors at that date amounted to	£2,700,000	0	0			
And that there had been received on debentures ...	800,000	0	0			
Total capital	£3,500,000	0	0			
That the liabilities of the company, in bills payable and otherwise, amounted to ...	276,493	9	0			
Making the total capital and liabilities				3,776,493	9	0
And showing a surplus of				£432,123	16	10

This surplus being the balance at the credit of the general reserve fund.

THE REVENUE ACCOUNT

Shows that the gross revenue of the company, from freight, passage money, postal service contracts, and other sources (including balance of undivided profit, £7,343 9s. 2d., brought forward from last year), amounted, for the twelve months ending 30th September last, to				£2,092,656	9	1
That the expenditure and charges on revenue, including interest on debentures, the reserves for insurance and depreciation, and the outlay for repair and renewal of ships, amounted to				1,923,881	16	4
Leaving a net profit of				£168,774	12	9
Deduct dividend of 3 per cent., for the half-year ending 31st March	£81,000	0	0			
And the half-year's dividend of 3 per cent., now about to be recommended	81,000	0	0			
				162,000	0	0
Leaving a balance of				£6,774	12	9

THE PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT.

The annual premium of 5 per cent. on the estimated value of the floating property of the company, covering ordinary sea-risks, credited to this account, for the year ending 30th September, 1871, is				£130,000	0	0
Payment proposed to be made to the proprietors at the rate of 1 per cent.				27,000	0	0
Leaving a balance, which has been carried to the general reserve fund, of				£103,000	0	0

THE COMPANY'S FLEET.

The tabular statement contains as usual particulars of the tonnage, horse-power, and present stations of the company's fleet. It will be seen that the number of sea-going ships is now the same as that shown in the last half-yearly report, namely, forty-one. This results from the sale of the *Ganges* in China, the loss of the *Rangoon* (to be presently referred to), and the transfer of the new ships *Mirzapore*, and *Pekin* from the building to the active list. The superior size of the two latter has, however, produced an increase of 4,574 tons in the total measurement of the working vessels.

The *Mirzapore*, after making one trip on the home station, was despatched to China *via* the Canal, on the 26th October. She reached Suez on the 10th ult., and her performance, with a very moderate consumption of fuel, has fully justified the expectations of the directors.

The *Pekin* was also despatched to China *via* the Canal, on the 24th ult.

The *Peshawur* is rapidly approaching completion, and will probably be delivered by the builders in the course of a month. Notwithstanding the reinforcement of the fleet by eight such ships as the *Deccan*, *Hindostan*, *Australia*, *Khedive*, *Indus*, *Mirzapore*, *Pekin*, and *Peshawur*, the directors have felt the necessity of taking further steps to meet the altered condition of trade with the East by adding to it more vessels of large cargo capacity combined with superior accommodation for passengers. They have accordingly contracted for the construction of four new ships of about 2,700 tons each, builders' measurement, with compound engines of 450-horse power, nominal, namely, two with Messrs. Caird and Co., and two with Messrs. Denny

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Brothers; and while the proprietors will perceive in this measure a determination on the part of the directors to maintain for the company that position in steam communication between this country and the East which it has occupied for the last thirty years, and although additional measures in the same direction may shortly become necessary, they may feel assured that the Board will not be led by the pressure of competition into any imprudent expenditure of its resources.

LOSS OF THE "RANGOON."

The directors much regret having to report that intelligence has reached them that the *Rangoon*, when leaving Point de Galle for Australia, on the 1st ult., struck on a sunken rock just outside the entrance to the port, and foundered a few hours afterwards. The vessel was in charge of an experienced pilot at the time of the accident, and an official investigation has since been held by the proper authorities on the spot, the result of which has been telegraphed in the following words:—"Official investigation entirely clears Capt. Skottowe and all officers of the *Rangoon*, but blames the pilot."

CHARTER OF THE "MALACCA" FOR A SPECIAL SERVICE.

Immediately on the receipt by the Admiralty of intelligence of the landing of the passengers and crew of H.M.S. *Megæra* on St. Paul's Island, the directors were applied to, and requested to state whether they had a vessel available at Bombay for despatch to the relief of that ship's company. The answer was in the affirmative, and the directors communicated by telegraph with their superintendent at Bombay, who replied that the *Columbian* was available for that service. In the meantime, however, telegraphic reports were received from Hong Kong that the company's steamship *Malacca* had been chartered by the local Government authorities for the same duty, and the Admiralty were consequently enabled to decline the offer to send a steamer from Bombay.

The *Malacca*, after being fully stored, was despatched from Hong Kong on the 7th August, reached St. Paul's Island on the 30th idem, and, having received on board the whole of the shipwrecked crew, landed them safely at King George's Sound and Sydney. The directors consider it due to the commander of the *Malacca* that the narrative of the performance of a service of unusual difficulty should appear in his own words. A copy of his letter is accordingly appended to this report, together with one which the board have had the pleasure to receive from the Lords of the Admiralty, expressing their satisfaction at the successful result of the services rendered.

THE MAIL SERVICE.

The substitution of Brindisi for Marseilles as the port of arrival and departure of the mail steamers has had the effect of bringing about the delivery of the mails in London on Saturday, and, on some occasions, on Friday evening, instead of on Monday morning, as was originally arranged under the existing contract; and the approaching acceleration of the transit of the mails by the continental railways, coupled with the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel, has caused the Postmaster-General to call upon the company to carry out a time table for 1872 on the following basis:—

A departure from Brindisi every Monday at 5 A.M., and
A departure from Bombay for Suez every Monday at 5.30 P.M., except during the south-west monsoon, when the departure is to be three days earlier.
All other arrivals and departures to be governed by these.

One result will be a change in the day of departure of the weekly steamers from Southampton from Saturday to Thursday, and the reverting to Monday as the ordinary day for the delivery of the mails in London; the time gained by the accelerations referred to above being distributed among the communities of India, China, and Australia, where it was in fact most wanted, as the intervals between the arrival and despatch of the mails were shorter than in England.

THE PROPRIETORS' UNDERWRITING ACCOUNT AND THE GENERAL RESERVE FUND.

As no loss or casualty occurred during the financial year dealt with in this report, the sum of £130,000, placed to the credit of the underwriting account as the premium on the estimated value of the floating property of the company, is not subject to any charge, but the proprietors will bear in mind that the unfortunate loss of the *Rangoon*, which has taken place so early in the current year, will show itself in the next annual account in the shape of a charge of £78,000 against the premiums for 1872.

With this fact before them the directors have not thought it prudent to recommend a distribution of more than 1 per cent., equal to £27,000, from the underwriting account, and have carried £103,000 to the general reserve fund. This fund would then have stood at £521,923 16s. 10d., and looking to the important additions recently made to the fleet, the directors would have been glad to have left a balance of at least £500,000 to its credit, but the exceptional circumstance of the sale of so many vessels within the year has rendered it necessary in their judgment to revert to a course which was adopted four years ago, for the benefit of the permanent interests of the company, and to charge against this fund the difference between the total proceeds of the sale of the *Azof*, *Formosa*, *Norna*, *Salsette*, *Ganges*, and *Broughton Hall*, and the total sum at which they stood in the company's books, namely, £69,800.

Most of these ships were sold not so much on account of their age, as from the necessity of substituting for them vessels adapted to the altered conditions under which the company's business is now carried on; and as the reserve for ordinary depreciation and wear and tear is insufficient to extinguish the book value of vessels which are disposed of for the above reason, the proprietors will concur with the directors in regarding the General Reserve Fund as the appropriate source from which to liquidate the cost of replacing unsuitable with suitable ships, and thus not only maintain but increase the working power of the fleet. The comparatively small amount expended in repairs during the last year, due to the absence of opportunity of laying up the ships requiring them, and the consequent certainty that the expense of repairs to be met during the current year will be proportionately increased, is another exceptional circumstance which has to be provided for; the directors have therefore set aside the sum of £20,000 from the General Reserve Fund to meet the extra repairs of the current financial year, leaving the balance of the fund, £432,123 16s. 10d.

CAPITAL.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.—DIVIDEND.

The amount of the share capital of the company is the same as at the date of the last annual report, namely, £2,700,000, leaving £800,000 uncalled. The sum borrowed on debentures has averaged about £710,000, according as the bonds have fallen due and been renewed or replaced; the amount on the 30th September happened, however, under this process to stand at £800,000, but this was again reduced to £711,000 by the paying off of a series of bonds which came to maturity during the month of October.

In reviewing the general operations of the company for the year, the directors are scarcely able to vary the words of their recent reports. They have had for the last two years to lay stress on the effects of the great competition which has sprung up of late, and to congratulate the proprietors on the circumstance that a diminution in some of the most important items of expenditure and the exercise of a rigid economy have enabled them to recommend a moderate rate of dividend. A reference to the abstract of the accounts will show that the same remarks apply to the past financial year, and present prospects induce the directors to draw the attention of the proprietors to some points of details in connection with this important subject. It will be seen that the total income for 1871 is, in round numbers, £2,092,000, against £2,317,000 in 1870, a falling of £225,000; and that the total expenditure of 1871 is £1,923,881, against £2,174,672 in 1870, a difference of £250,791.

A diminished receipt of £225,000 in a year is a feature that calls for some explanation, and this is furnished by the fact that competition has necessitated very large reductions in the rates of passage-money and freight. There has been no falling off in the number of passengers conveyed; on the other hand, they have somewhat exceeded those of the previous year, but the increase in number has been on the shorter distances, and the abatement of 20 per cent. in the through rates announced in the half-yearly report has up to the present time told adversely on the total receipts.

The cargoes conveyed have greatly exceeded in bulk those of previous years, but the rates of freight, including those on specie, have undergone serious reductions. This will be understood when it is stated that the steamships which have run from the United Kingdom in direct competition with the company, and with each other, through the Suez Canal during the last twelve months, and exclusive of those belonging to the Messageries Maritimes Company, have measured in all about 280,000 tons. The competition homewards has been equal in degree—and all this in addition to that previously and still existing with the French steamers, and recently with those running from the Italian ports and Trieste.

The contracts entered into for new ships, as reported above, will show that the directors are doing their utmost to hasten the period when, by adopting the use of the Canal, they may compete for the cargo business on more even terms. It has been explained in former reports that the railway through Egypt affords the most expeditious route for the mails; and as this, under any circumstances, will continue to be the case, the company can only hope to take complete advantage of the Canal for their passenger and goods traffic; when they may possess such an increased number of suitable ships as would enable them to adopt arrangements combining the fulfilment of the obligations of the mail contract with the passage of the steamers each way through the Canal.

The proprietors will have observed that several of the company's vessels have made special passages through the Canal during the last year. The total number since the opening has been twenty-six. This route has, of course, superseded that *via* the Cape for all new ships sent out to the Eastern stations, with the gratifying results of causing the disappearance from the company's accounts of an item of expense, which, in some years, reached nearly £30,000.

The directors beg to conclude by recommending a dividend of 3 per cent., free of income-tax, for the six months ending 30th September last, making, with 3 per cent. declared in June, and the payment of 1 per cent. from the underwriting account, a total of 7 per cent. for the year.

The amounts payable under this report will therefore be as follows:—

Dividend	3 per cent.
Underwriting Account ...	1 ,, ,,
Together	4 per cent.

And these payments will be made in one warrant on the 28th instant.

Full and minute details have been received of the loss of the P. and O. steamer *Rangoon*. These merely give at greater length the same account of the casualty under notice which we first published in the *London and China Telegraph* of the 27th ult. We learn that the P. and O. Company have received by telegram the result of a Court of Inquiry held at Galle, at which the captain and officers were acquitted, but the pilot was censured. The directors have, we understand, ordered the return home of Captain Skottowe. We learn further that a portion of the mails have been recovered from the wreck, and that these is a prospect of saving the remainder.

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NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS, CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

No notice can be taken of anonymous correspondence. Whatever is intended for insertion must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

A REGISTER is kept of the addresses of all persons connected with the FAR EAST and reference can be mad to the same by personal application at the Offic or by letter.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: TUESDAY, DEC. 5, 1871.

THE ABDOOL MOOSA CASE AT HONG KONG.

It was unfortunate for the interests of the commerce of Hong Kong, and the confidence of the native traders in foreign merchants—especially Mussulman—that the state of Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's health compelled him to take leave and return home before he had brought the notorious ABDOOL MOOSA case to the satisfactory issue which his exertions entitled him to expect, and which will no doubt be attained by his *locum tenens*. Such abuses as the passing-off of a trader, sometimes as a merchant, sometimes as an agent, sometimes as partner in a foreign firm, or a firm in a foreign port, have become so common among Mussulman, and have been practiced to the great injury of the Chinese, on whom these sharpers habitually impose, that it is high time that the local Government, powerless in Bombay, but paramount in Hong Kong, should interfere for the protection of the native merchants under its jurisdiction, and the punishment of such adventurers as ABDOOL MOOSA, who obtain goods and credit under questionable circumstances, about which, when the bubble bursts, there turns out to be no question at all. Mr. PAUNCEFOTE has, however the consolation of knowing that, if he has not yet purified the Augean stable of Mussulman fraud in Hong Kong, yet in his official capacity as Attorney-General he exerted himself to the utmost in the cause of commercial morality; and we feel sure that, when he resumes his office in Hong Kong, if the object which he sought to promote by the prosecution of ABDOOL MOOSA has not been attained by his representative, he will again attack this monster evil himself. It was therefore with surprise that we read an article in the *Daily Press*, on the occasion of Mr. PAUNCEFOTE's departure, which, if we had not known our Hong Kong contemporary so long, we should designate as being singularly mysterious and spiteful. It is mysterious because, while on the one hand it seems to depreciate the retiring Attorney-General, on the other it reads very much like an advertisement of the ability of a Mr. HAYLLAR to fill his place during his absence. It is spiteful because it attacks Mr. PAUNCEFOTE in no measured terms, but yet without bringing any distinct charge against him. We cannot congratulate our contemporary on the taste which led him to undervalue, on the eve of his departure, a public servant to whose zeal and abilities he has often borne witness; and we cannot admire the spirit which, after bringing a cloud of shapeless charges against Mr. PAUNCEFOTE, proceeds in such a Sphynx-like or Delphic manner:—"Upon this "and some other matters of the same kind we are precluded "from commenting at the moment; but there will be enough "to say by-and-by." Of course there will if we do not say what we mean now, and if we let a gentleman whose health has suffered in the public service, where his exertions have been everywhere gratefully recognised, to proceed ten thousand miles off, and then seize the opportunity of attacking him in his absence. But we are very much mistaken if the editor of the *Daily Press* does not find that not only has his conduct in this case not damaged Mr. PAUNCEFOTE in the eyes of the community of Hong Kong, nor that of the Colonial-office, but that it has not contributed either to the general esteem of his journal or to the popularity of his *protégé*, Mr. HAYLLAR, who must have been ready to exclaim, "Save me from my friends." With this remark we dismiss the case for the present; but we cannot close our article without expressing the hope that the abuses which Mr. PAUNCEFOTE so worthily applied himself to remove in the case of ABDOOL MOOSA may be attacked in the same spirit by his temporary successor, for they are a reproach to our mercantile *prestige*, and seriously impair our good relations with the Chinese.

ANOTHER instance of the mismanagement of the Italian railways has come to our knowledge. Mr. THOMAS SIDGREAVES, the new Judge of Singapore, arriving at Brindisi with his wife and a servant, on his way out to assume his appointment, was coolly told that his baggage could not be found, though he had registered it. The negligence of the railway officials thus caused the detention of Mr. and Mrs. SIDGREAVES for a fortnight in all the inconvenience inseparable from a place like Brindisi. Besides this, the time of a most important public servant was sacrificed. We trust that Mr. SIDGREAVES will feel himself called upon in the interest of the public to take such proceedings against the Railway Company as will convince them of the necessity of taking better care of the property of their passengers. SYDNEY SMITH said that our own railway management would never be properly reformed until a BISHOP was killed. Now that a JUDGE has been made to suffer the inconveniences of the "Italian method" we may hope for an improvement.

OUR readers will see by a report in another column that the City authorities persevere in measures to put down the sale of the nauseous stuff generally called "Maloo Mixture." The deputation to the CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER is not likely to be without early and stringent effect when the department within whose jurisdiction it lies take proper steps for the suppression of this disgusting traffic, and the punishment of those concerned in it. Shippers in Shanghai who may hitherto have lent themselves to the exportation of this stuff had better take warning that, before any further consignments can be made, regulations will be in force which will cause shipments to be confiscated and destroyed on arrival in the docks.

MR. HYDE CLARKE, late Cotton Commissioner in Turkey, delivered an address at the Society of Arts on the scheme for a thorough railway to India, which he put forward three years ago. Mr. CLARKE, who was listened to with great attention, declared his conviction that a vastly increased traffic with all India, Ceylon, the Netherlands and Spanish India, China, Japan, Australia, and New Zealand was "waiting for us" on the completion of his proposed line through Turkey—indeed, a daily mail to India. We understand that Mr. W. P. ANDREW is also again making vigorous efforts to similar effect by the Euphrates Valley route, first designed by General CHESNEY.

WE hear that it is the intention of the Italian Government to appoint an Envoy Extraordinary, who will proceed to Burmah, Siam, and Japan to exchange the ratifications of the commercial treaties lately concluded with those countries.

IN another column we give an article from the *Weekly Review* on our relations with China, which very succinctly points out the peculiar nature of our position at the present time, and the danger of echoing Mr. WADE's cry of "All's well."

THE memorial of Mr. ROBERT HART, Inspector General of Customs at Peking, which appeared in the *Overland China Mail* of Oct. 18, has attracted considerable attention. Our review of it will appear in our next.

MR. CHARLES TWITE, professor of geology and mining engineer, left by the last mail for Bangkok, under engagement to the Government of Siam, to inspect and report on the extent and quality of the gold deposits in Siam.

MR. FRANCIS SNOWDON, the newly appointed Senior Magistrate of the Straits Settlements, will, we understand, leave for Singapore early in January.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHARLES GEORGE GORDON, R.E., C.B., of "Taeping" celebrity, has been appointed Her MAJESTY'S Vice-Consul in the delta of the Danube.

MR. POPE HENNESSEY, the late Governor of Labuan, arrived in London on Friday last. His successor is Mr. H. E. BULWER, C.M.G.

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HONG KONG.

It is quite clear that Sir Richard MacDonnell has not returned to China a moment too soon. All departments of the Executive seem to have been vieing with one another in the struggle which could make it most contemptible. The police have been scandalously inefficient; the accounts of the Exchequer muddled with such gross blunders as the commonest care would have prevented; and the respect for law and justice has been greatly weakened by the tergiversation of Mr. Justice Smale in the Kwok-a-Sing difficulty, and the unseemly squabbles in the Supreme Court. In the midst of all these embarrassments the officiating Governor showed himself totally unable to bring public affairs into order, or public men to a sense of what they owed to their position. No doubt this will "all be changed now"—but there is no doubt that a hard task devolves on Sir Richard to restore matters to the state in which he left them. The question of the opium farm is one on which, we are informed, Sir Richard goes out with full instructions from Lord Kimberley, including plans for its final relinquishment, and the application of the accumulated fund of $450,000. Thus far the Governor's course is, therefore, clear, and we hope that he will exercise firmness in dealing with the other difficulties we have alluded to. The dignity of the Legislative Council must be maintained, if any respect for the Government is to be maintained, and the Colonial Secretary must be taught to regulate his conduct in debate with something like the principles which obtain among gentlemen in society. In the case of Kwok-a-Sing, we feel bound in charity to ascribe the conduct of Mr. Smale to weakness or infirmity rather than to wilful desertion of principles. Such a whining exclamation as that "he had never been the same man since he gave judgment" is totally unworthy of an English judge; and we feel that we should not be doing our duty towards Mr. Smale if we failed to point out to him that, if he feels "mentally or morally incapacitated" (as Mr. Disraeli lately put it) "from discharging the high duties of his office," it devolves upon him at once to apply for leave. It would paralyse all Sir Richard MacDonnell's efforts to bring Hong Kong into working order again, if he put the revenue on a safe footing, restored public safety by remodelling the police, made the Council again the scene of rational discussion, and yet permitted the Bench to be occupied by a "judge who has smitten contrary to the law," as he himself enunciated it three months ago. *Rectè, recta,* "Be sure you're right, and then go straight ahead," should be the motto of every high-minded official—a judge more than any other. We feel bound in the interests of the colony to tender similar advice to the Hon. Gardiner Austin, Colonial Secretary; we believe he has also been for a long time incompetent to discharge his duties efficiently.

THE MISSIONARY CLAUSE IN THE TREATY.

Regarding the proposed rescission of the Missionary Clause from a purely secular point of view, and putting out of sight the humiliation which the surrender of *any* of our treaty privileges would inevitably bring upon our country in the eyes of the Chinese, it appears to us that, even if our Foreign Secretary could be induced to consent to the measure suggested by *The Times*, it would be found practically impossible to carry it out. We believe that no considerable number of missionaries could be deterred from the work to which they have devoted their lives by any mere consideration of danger, seeing that missionaries are to be found in almost every accessible part of the world, preaching among nations and tribes with which we have no treaties at all. The withdrawal of Government protection from missionaries, as such, would therefore simply amount to a repudiation of the doctrines of our national Church, and we may be sure that, however prejudiced the Chinese may be against our religion, the contempt they would feel for us, if they suspected that we had no religion at all, would be infinitely more dangerous. It would be utterly impossible for us to conduct Christian worship in our own churches in China if the people knew that we were doing that among ourselves which we were prohibited by law from practising towards them. It would amount to a virtual admission that there was something radically wrong and vicious in our faith—which is exactly what the *literati* have been exerting themselves all along to persuade the people. But they can never persuade the people, as a whole, that the Christian religion is impure so long as that calumny is contradicted by the blameless lives of the missionaries, and the principles of their doctrine, openly preached and explained to the masses, who are yielding in such increasing numbers to their arguments. Assuming for one moment that proselytising were virtually prohibited by law, and that no new converts could be admitted into our Church, how would it be possible for the various bodies of native Christians to worship unless they listened to the exhortations of native preachers, who would do precisely what our missionaries do now, though they could succeed but very imperfectly, without foreign guidance?

If our missionaries are debarred from preaching, are they to be debarred from instructing native preachers? If so, in a very few years our religion will become a sham nondescript kind of creed, which will lay it really open to the libels that are urged against it now. It is only by publicity that the truth can be known in any case; and in religious truth especially it is necessary that there should be no secrets. It was almost entirely through the violent persecutions of religious teachers in the Dark Ages of this country that so many different sects sprang up through the convictions of prejudiced and stubborn men, sometimes ignorant, and sometimes bigoted, but always, we firmly believe, sincere. The Christian Church would have been one Church, from its foundation to this day, if it had not been for the persecution with which its members were subjected in the most remote places to which their religion had made its way and been preached by the missionaries of the time. To place any limit to the diffusion of truth is to poison truth—just as, when the Bible was prohibited in this country, everybody repeated just as much as he could remember of it, and applied that modicum of knowledge to every passage of his life. What, then, is to happen if missionaries are not to be protected as British subjects exercising their lawful vocation, which is all they ask? Is it to be made a legal "misdemeanour" for any English gentleman or lady to explain, or answer any questions that may be addressed to them by servants or native neighbours, anxious to learn the truth of "master's religion?" *The Times* must know little indeed of human nature either in the East or West if it thinks that religious feeling, and faith in the duty of spreading religion, is confined to the clergy and the missionaries. We could mention very many instances in which officers in the Civil Service, and the army, merchants, professional men of all kinds, and their wives, are unremitting in their endeavours to dissipate the ignorance of the natives of every place where they may be located. Here, then, we find the opponents of missionaries have placed themselves on "the horns of a dilemma." Either they would allow a merchant or a merchant's wife to hold family prayers and admit their native servants and hold them, simply because they are *not* missionaries, protected in doing that which, if a missionary attempted it, would imperil his life; or else they would close their mouths on the subject of religion, and thus deprive the lay community of one of their indefeasible rights—which we make bold to say is more than the most unscrupulous Government dare attempt. The more the question is examined, the more clear it appears to us that it would be literally impossible to get the new system into working order at all. By narrowing the rights and withdrawing the protection of the missionaries, *The Times* would encourage calumnies which would lead to bloodshed; and, as surely as there is more blood of our fellow-subjects shed in China, so surely we are firmly persuaded that the heart of the British nation will be so stirred as to exact a terrible atonement.

THE CHINA CUSTOMS RETURNS.

In our last issue we gave a *résumé* of the "China Customs Reports for 1870," just published. The importance of the subject, and the difference of style in which it is treated by the several officers whose Reports we condensed, are sufficiently remarkable to call for some further observations. Speaking generally, by way of commencement, we have great pleasure in noticing the scrupulous fidelity, and the reflective spirit, under which the ten summaries we have given appear to have been composed. We cannot but place implicit reliance on details furnished with so much exactness,

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and, no doubt, verified with so much labour. So far as they go, the Reports before us are not only valuable as statistical returns, but also satisfactory and encouraging as indicating the line of conduct proper to be observed in the future. Still it must be admitted that there are "differences and differences." Some of the officers, whose reports we have considered, are, if not more zealous, at any rate more prompt and decisive than others; and we need hardly remind our readers that the old maxim "Bis dat qui cito dat" applies with redoubled force to statistics on which the fortunes of individuals, as well as the prosperity of our trade with China, are so largely dependent. For this reason we feel bound to repeat the expression of our regret that the volume before us does not contain the reports of the Custom-house officers in Shanghai, Canton, and Tientsin—three places, which, for widely different reasons, are of more importance than all those which have been published. We can see no reason why the returns from these places should not have been made up in due time for publication with the others, and we are not supplied with any excuse for their omission or delay.

With this reservation we have little to say, except in acknowledgment of the zeal and care with which the present reports have been compiled. Mr. Hobson, in particular, must be mentioned for the lucid manner in which he has arranged the mercantile view of Hankow and Chefoo—a double work for which, both by evident exactness, and by clear-headed reasoning, he deserves double credit. Mr. Lasson's Report from Newchwang labours under the disadvantage of having nothing very prosperous to record; but it is evidently carefully prepared, and the light which it throws on the disposition of the Koreans to open trade with us is as valuable as it is encouraging. Mr. Drew's Report from Kiukiang is a most conscientious and satisfactory work, one that makes us sure that our mercantile interests will never be neglected while he is in office, and which also makes us anxious to listen to any suggestions he may offer for the improvement of our position. Mr. Woodruff has nothing but prosperity to report from Chinkiang. Imports and exports alike rose greatly in the year under notice; and therefore no doubt Mr. Woodruff's task on this occasion was an exceptionally pleasant one. We are therefore the more happy to congratulate him on having steered clear of anything like the exaggeration into which such fair prospects might have misled a less practical and reflective mind. From Ningpo Mr. White's report is by no means sensational, for it shows comparatively slight fluctuations, but it has the more sterling quality of being business-like and well arranged. The Baron de Meritens, writing from Foochow, has a less favourable account to give; but he gives it unaffectedly and clearly, and affords many useful suggestions, unobtrusively furnished through the medium of figures rather than *dicta*, towards the revival of the prosperity of the port. Mr. Cartwright has so very satisfactory an account to give of Takow (Formosa) that we hope we shall hear no more of the proposal to abandon it. The harbour, however, evidently demands prompt attention if we are to do justice to our trade. We feel sure this question will not be lost sight of while Mr. Cartwright is in office, and we shall be happy to ventilate any practical proposals that may be made for the improvement of the landing accommodation. Mr. Hughes has a less pleasant account to give of Amoy, which seems to be in a rapid decline, though no blame can of course attach to Mr. Hughes on that account. And, lastly, M. Huber reports a very satisfactory year at Swatow, and gives figures which fully justify his remarks. Altogether we have great pleasure in acknowledging the ability and hard work which are apparent in all the reports before us

RECEPTION OF CHUNG HOW BY M. THIERS.

(THE TIMES.)

There is something indescribably strange in this story, so rudely is its end contrasted with its beginning. A Chinese mob rose, at the instigation, probably, of some designing persons, and massacred several Europeans, including even a French Consul. Satisfaction was demanded both by France and England, and accorded after some hesitation, but the authorities resolved to make further amends by sending an Embassy with excuses and explanations to the Emperor of the French. In this they were at the time undoubtedly well advised. But the revolutions of the interval upset every calculation, and transformed every feature and character of the scene. The mighty Government of the West, secure at home, and ready, indeed almost anxious, to asser on the slightest occasion its pretensions abroad, was changed into a nondescript State, only provisionally constituted, disorganised by military defeat, torn by intestine contests, and left without a spark of concern available for the missionary establishment at Tientsin. Who, indeed, could give much thought to a street riot in a Chinese town after the wholesale massacres of May and the conflagration of Paris itself? In the best days of Napoleon III. the outrage might have sufficed for an expedition, and the topic, at any rate, would have commanded the sympathies of the capital. But for every Frenchman who died at Tientsin at least a thousand must have been slain in Paris, and the whole affray, so absorbing at the time, was dwarfed into insignificance by the tremendous events at home. The French Empire has disappeared from the face of the globe. The then Emperor of the French is an exile. The French capital has been twice besieged and half destroyed. Had the Commune won the battles of May last, Tchong Haou and his bewildered colleagues might have been left to wander about the country without a Head or an Administration, and to seek in vain for any authorities to receive them.

M. Thiers, however, as might have been expected, was equal to his position, though his speech seems to have been addressed at least as much to the people of Paris as to the Princes of China. "You tell me," said he to the Ambassadors, "of the numerous punishments inflicted on the guilty. The French nation is too humane to take pleasure in the shedding of blood. It demands only that security which is necessary to restrain the wicked, and it believes that to rigorous measures others of a different character must be added. It is the duty of Governments, while repressing the excesses of the populace, to calm its passions, to dispel its prejudices, and to bring it to listen to the voice of reason and humanity." The programme is wisely framed, but who will say that it is the Emperor of China who is most in need of its doctrines? In what city, above all others in the world, are there passions to be restrained and prejudices to be dispelled? Who at this moment has more occasion than the President of the French Republic to remember the duties of a Government, and impress the precepts of reason upon a nation? What, indeed, have the Chinese done to deserve the homily? If they killed some missionaries in a riot, they never murdered an Archbishop in cold blood. Their insurrection was very soon over, and very soon punished. It is probably half forgotten at Tientsin; it has gone utterly out of mind in France.

It could not have cost M. Thiers much to accept the apology ceremoniously tendered by the Chinese, or to acknowledge his satisfaction with the redress thus furnished. The interview, indeed, gave him a favourable opportunity of closing a question which it no longer concerned France to keep open, and for terminating with a good grace and all honour a quarrel which had certainly been provoked, but which France was no longer in a mood to take up. The Chinese could hardly have done more had all the power of the French Empire remained still available for foreign war; indeed, what they actually did expressed a resolution taken when the power of that Empire was unimpaired. For the rest, M. Thiers told the Ambassadors the truth, and gave them exceedingly good advice, though what they will think or what they will report to "their august Master" of the scenes they witness might be a curious subject of speculation. Certainly the Chinese are not unused to revolutions or civil wars at home; but their dynasties are comparatively long-lived, and they have no experience of Republics. Perhaps, indeed, they can hardly comprehend such things, and their perplexity must have been complete if the new French Republic had been, as one of the Republican parties desires, a Republic without a President. It is said the Hindoos could never understand the nature of the "Company" by which they were so long governed, but persisted in giving it some mysterious impersonation of their own. So far the living presence and actual spectacle of a personage directly representing the French State must have produced a desirable impression on the Eastern Envoys. They were received in a magnificent hall of a truly Royal palace; the interview was conducted with becoming ceremony, and they saw and spoke with a ruler who, if he was not an Emperor, might be regarded as filling an Emperor's place. On the whole, perhaps, their conclusions may lead them to a due respect for the Government which they found, and that this may be the case is certainly to be hoped. We cannot afford to release the Chinese from the influence of fear. Whether their periodical outbreaks represent the frenzy of an ignorant populace or the arts of more designing classes above them it may be hard to say, but the position of our countrymen in the East is far from being secure. The interest of France in enforcing upon the Chinese the policy inculcated by M. Thiers is our interest also; indeed, had it been necessary, we must have allowed the duty of exacting amends from the Tientsin Massacre to devolve upon ourselves alone. Fortunately, there is no occasion for these extremities. The Chinese Government has repudiated the acts of its representatives, excused itself for their misdeeds, and punished the most guilty of the rioters, and neither we nor the French should be likely to mend matters by pursuing the question any further.

(THE GLOBE.)

After waiting a whole year or thereabouts, it appears that Chung How, the Chinese Ambassador to France, has been officially received by the President of the Republic. From the published reports of what passed at the interview, it may be inferred that the Embassy has accomplished its purpose, which was to deprecate those retributive measures which the French Government was expected to take by way of avenging the massacre of French officials and subjects at Tientsin on June 21, 1870. As M. Thiers has accepted the apology of the Emperor of China, there is no longer any question of a breach of friendly relations between the two countries; but there is material enough in the speeches delivered by the Ambassador and President respectively to call for some remarks. The late reception at Versailles is one of those mysterious international transactions the full significance of which requires time for its development; but we can already discern in the communications of last Thursday the germs of future discussions which may assume a serious form.

Commissioned to tender an apology for a fiendish outrage, it might have been expected that the Chinese Ambassador would have availed himself of the well-known arts of conciliation in which his countrymen so greatly excel. Above all, the most punctilious care for the tender

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susceptibilities of the French nation would naturally, we should have thought, be observed, so that no fresh insult or irritation should be added. The facts of the case were simple enough. An atrocity had been committed by persons who were suspected of being the tools of certain official personages in China, and twenty innocent French men and women had been put to a cruel death. The so-called investigation into the occurrences failed to establish any plea, however flimsy, in palliation of this crime. Yet the messenger of atonement, instead of making a full and frank admission of the crime that had been perpetrated, represents the occurrence of June 21 as a mere "disturbance." Twice he calls the massacre an "affair," and once he condescends to observe that the Emperor of China "regretted that affair." Allowance must, of course, be made for the obscuring effects of translation, and something may be set down to Oriental apathy and indifference to human life. But these considerations can hardly explain the perversion of history to which Chung How committed himself when he told M. Thiers that, "on the 21st June of last year some wicked men, having stolen children at Tien-tsin, were the cause of the disturbance there." The truth is that no stealing of children had any connection with the tragedy of the 21st June, and the only disturbance was the simple butchery of unoffending victims. According to Chung How's view of the matter nothing had occurred requiring the official explanation he had been sent to make. No murder had been committed, and for the trifling breach of the peace which had taken place twenty culprits had been executed and twenty-five banished. The creatures who were beheaded were distinctly not condemned as murderers, but, as Chung How puts it, as mere "rioters." Was it, then, to say this that a high dignitary of China was despatched to France? This would be a case of *parturiunt montes* indeed. M. Thiers, to do him justice, seems to have made a slight effort to impress the Chinese emissary with a sense of the crime which had somehow got itself committed; but even with the whole armoury of French logic at his back the President is unable to get beyond the contradictory verdict, "Not guilty, but don't do it again."

The question of the extent of guilt of the Chinese Government and the sufficiency of the atonement is, however, of trivial importance compared with that of the future safety of Frenchmen and other foreigners in China. On this point the speeches at Versailles are not altogether reassuring. If a deliberate and officially organised massacre can be explained away by a species of verbal legerdemain, and made to appear as a kind of Irish scrimmage in which some people get their heads broken, then there seems to be no security whatever against the recurrence of such scenes, and the Chinese apologetic mission may become an institution. Chung How did, indeed, lay some stress on the fact that the Emperor had given orders to "assure security to those who had a right to it," and had "declared his firm will that the French in China shall enjoy peace and tranquillity." But what is the value of such platitudes when we hear by every mail of popular feeling being inflamed in every part of China by the most daring calumnies against the French and other foreigners? A repetition of the very process by which the Tientsin Massacre was prepared is going on over the length and breadth of the Empire, and no sane man can doubt that now, as then, it is the Chinese officials themselves who are directly responsible for the circulation of these inflammatory libels. In the very presence of M. Thiers we find Chung How indirectly endorsing them by asserting, in the face of all evidence, that the Tientsin Massacre was a disturbance brought about by the stealing of children, the Sisters of Charity having been the persons who were accused of this offence. No person much acquainted with contemporary history in China would be greatly surprised to hear of another massacre of foreigners there on a gigantic scale, despite the pleasant compliments that have just been exchanged at Versailles. While Chung How has been waiting the convenience of the French Government, the Government of Peking has been busying itself with anti-foreign manifestoes, condemning beforehand the probable victims of future massacres, and sketching out with cynical candour the programme of scenes which are likely to be enacted on the pattern of the tragedy of Tientsin, and which the Emperor's Government has hinted, in no ambiguous language, that it will be unable to prevent.

There is one point of remarkable divergence in the speeches of Chung How and M. Thiers, of which we shall probably hear more hereafter. The Emperor of China sent a letter to the President of the French Republic, and Chung How volunteered to take back an answer. The President, however, seems, in vulgar phrase, to have "smelt a rat" here, for he announced his intention of forwarding his reply, not by the hands of the Chinese Envoy, but through the Minister of the French Republic at Peking. Now, it would suit the Chinese Government admirably to conduct all its foreign relations in the capitals of the countries with which it holds intercourse if by that means it could fire over the heads of the resident Ministers at Peking. Foreign representatives in its own capital are a trouble and a weariness to the Chinese Government, and they keep alive the troublesome question of according them some day an official reception by the Emperor. If only China could deal with foreigners at a distance, by means of agents whose acts it could at pleasure repudiate, and whose functions could be safely represented in official circles in China in any way that would be gratifying to Chinese vanity, the said agents might allow themselves any license of flattery or of glowing promises that might be needful to appease the demands of Foreign Powers. M. Thiers has not altogether fallen into this trap. He will send his letter through his own Minister. But then comes the question whether the French Minister will be received by the Emperor. If he be so received, it would be a surrender of the Chinese claim to universal supremacy; if he be not received, the President's letter will not be delivered except through the post-office or some equally undignified channel. It can hardly be supposed that M. Thiers would deliberately court this affront; but, on the other hand, if he means to insist on the right of audience for the French representative at Peking, he must be prepared to support his demands by formidable demonstrations. In closing the Tientsin Massacre question, the President has parted with a powerful weapon by which the ulterior questions which remain to be discussed might have been brought to a peaceful issue. Had he simply refused to receive Chung How until Count de Rochechouart had been received by the Emperor of China, France would have occupied a commanding position; but this having been surrendered, it is to be feared that France must brook the indignity of her Minister being refused admission to the Imperial presence.

(PARIS JOURNAL OFFICIEL.)

The satisfaction made by the Chinese Government in consequence of the Tientsin Massacre consists of the following particulars:—1. The Chinese Government has inflicted death upon twenty-one persons whose guilt was proved, and twenty-five others have been transported. 3. The chief magistrate and the second magistrate of Tientsin have been degraded and exiled. 3. Various indemnities, amounting in the whole to f.3,450,000, have been paid. These sums will be applied for the benefit of the families of the victims and for the reconstruction of the buildings that were destroyed. 4. The Chinese Government is at present having works executed at the cost of the city of Tientsin for the purpose of placing memorial stones upon the graves of the victims, and is to erect at the entrance of the cemetery where their remains are deposited a memorial gate, upon which will be inscribed an official proclamation referring to the punishment of the culprits, and denying the calumnious accusations directed against the Christians and the missionaries. 5. The Emperor of China has expressed the regret which these violent acts have caused him in the letter which he has instructed his Ambassador to deliver to the President of the Republic. The Ambassador has also, in the course of the conferences which he has had with our Minister of Foreign Affairs, made declarations which are regarded as satisfactory upon various points, the definitive settlement of which will be left to the care of the French Legation at Peking.

Monetary and Commercial.

The committee appointed by the steam-shipowners to confer with that of the merchants in regard to the unsatisfactory clauses in bills of lading, has not yet arrived at a decision as to the new form. It is urgently needed, and will doubtless provide against such deviations as the conveyance of pilgrims to Jeddah, with a cargo of tea and silk on board, from China.

Some rather considerable purchases of Bar Silver have been made for the East at prices ranging from 60½d. to 61d. per oz. standard, for immediate delivery; the market is now quiet, and buyers are holding off until the £500,000 of India Council Drafts are tendered for on the 6th inst. Mexican Dollars have been sold at an increased price on the rates lately quoted, the last transactions having been at 59½d. for new, and 61½d. for old coinage. The *Pera* has taken £103,000 to China and the Straits, and the *Hong Kong* about £70,000 to China.

It seems that the reports of a loss sustained by the Comptoir d'Escompte have been greatly exaggerated, the amount abstracted by the Shanghai comprador being Tls. 35,000, and from the character of the sureties it is expected that the whole amount will be made good.

The dividend to be recommended at the annual meeting of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, which will be held on the 7th inst., is 3 per cent. for the six months ending Sept. 30, with a payment of 1 per cent. from the underwriting account, making, with 3 per cent. dividend paid in June, a total of 7 per cent. for the year. The directors' report will be found in another column.

After a delay of over four years the creditors on the estate of Messrs. Mackellar and Co., of Hankow, are rewarded with the magnificent dividend of one-half per cent. The liabilities amounted to Tls. 420,000, or about £140,000, and after four years the assets realised amount to only Tls. 9,000, or £3,000. If the partners in this firm were not ruined some of the creditors must have been.

Mr. C. C. Rainbow, late of Hankow, and Mr. E. R. Holberton have formed a co-partnership under the style or firm of Rainbow, Holberton, and Co., as merchants and commission agents in London. The interest and responsibility of Mr. C. C. Rainbow in the firm of Evans and Rainbow has ceased, and the business will for the future be carried on under the style of J. H. Evans and Co.

A deputation from the Sanitary Committee of the City of London waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer last week for the purpose of drawing attention to the imperfect and inefficient state of the law for the importation and sale of unsound and spurious tea.

In introducing the deputation, Mr. Deputy Kelday said the City authorities were most anxious to put a stop to the importation and sale of spurious tea, but, in consequence of the imperfect and uncertain condition of the law, they had failed to put a stop to a practice which was really a public scandal. Dr. Letheby pointed out that the manufacture of spurious tea was a recognised business in China. The spent or exhausted leaves of tea used by the Chinese were also sent into this country and put into circulation, under the name of "Maloo mixture." Large quantities of spurious and exhausted teas had come under his notice at he Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane. Samples of the tea had

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with some difficulty been obtained, and were found to be putrid and rotten, being exhausted tea that had been used by the Chinese and then redried. Last April 628 chests of spurious tea were sold by auction; they consisted partly of dust and iron filings, and realised from three to five farthings per lb. Many attempts had been made by the City authorities to bring the offenders to justice, but it had been found, owing to the imperfect state of the law, that it was impossible to reach the guilty parties. It was difficult to get access to the bonded warehouses to inspect the tea, and all sorts of technical legal difficulties had been thrown in their way as to whether tea could be considered as an article of food or drink, or even a vegetable. He contended that the law should be altered, and suggested that the Custom-House officers of the Port of London should be entrusted with the duty of inspecting and seizure of spurious and unwholesome tea, as they already possessed the most ample machinery for this purpose. At present the Customs had the power of refusing a permit for the delivery of unsound tea from bonded warehouses.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said he was afraid the powers would be too large and delicate to be entrusted to such a class of men as the Custom-House officers. He recommended the deputation to submit their case to the Home Secretary, with a view of obtaining an amendment of the law.

The deputation to Mr. Lowe was the last of a series of efforts which have been conducted by the Sanitary Committee of the City of London to prevent the importation and sale of spurious tea. The history of these efforts is curious. In the early part of 1866 it came to the knowledge of the Committee that some 350,000 lbs. of salvage tea from the fire in Tooley-street was to be offered for sale. It was ascertained that this tea was either so charred by fire, or so exhausted by water from the engines, as to be quite unfit for human consumption. The Committee failed to obtain a condemnation of the wretched stuff, chiefly because the Act of Parliament does not sufficiently define tea, and it was held to be neither a vegetable nor an article of diet. In March, 1870, 201 chests of putrid leaves called Moning Congou, and fifty chests of what were called Orange Pekoe siftings, were advertised for sale. Six chests of the former and nine of the latter were seized under guarantee to the Dock Company, in order to test the powers of the law. The six chests were condemned by the magistrate as unwholesome, but his powers did not extend to the spurious siftings. Meantime the whole of the remaining chests were spirited away. Still more recently, in April of the present year, 628 chests of stuff, the principal ingredients of which seemed to be dirt and iron filings, were advertised, and sold by auction in the City at from three farthings to five farthings the pound; yet the authorities had no power to interfere. Unfortunately, under the existing law neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Customs authorities, nor the Board of Trade are able to assist the civic authorities in preventing the sale of these spurious teas. It remains for the corporation to suggest to the Home Secretary some necessary alteration of the law; and this need not present any great difficulty.

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

The heavy arrivals have caused a quieter tone in the market, the trade showing less disposition to buy, except the more desirable parcels of medium quality, both of black and red leaf Congou, and even in these importers have made some concession in price to effect sales. Good common Teas remain very steady at previous prices, but the low qualities have sold at a further decline upon previous low rates. Fine to finest kinds have been only in limited request. The lower prices ruling for red leafs, valued at 1s. 2d. to 1s. 6d per lb., have been to the extent of 1d. to 1½d. per lb., and for black leaf, ½d. to 1d. per lb. The demand for export to the Continent and Canada appears finished for the season, as nothing has been done, and to other quarters, transactions have been on the smallest scale. We are not able to give the details of Stock, the returns not yet being issued, but according to the daily Custom's reports the deliveries to the 27th ult. amount to 12,305,000 lbs., against 15,613,000 lbs. to 27th October.

Black.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings of new season have sold in public sale at lower prices; broken-leaf kinds also at ½d. to 1d. per lb. decline; fair to good common have been firm at previous prices, the supply being small; fair Kaisows still command full prices, say from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 3d.; good qualities, from 1s. 4d. to 1s. 6d., have been in over-supply, and prices have given way ½d. to 1d. per lb.; fine have been difficult of sale at rather lower prices; in finest there is nothing new to report. Pak Lin kinds: the good qualities have been in demand for export at about previous prices. Black-leaf kinds: The low descriptions, under 10d. per lb., have sold at public sale at a decline of ½d. to 1d. per lb.; fair to good common remain steady at previous prices; fair to good medium kinds have been sold to some extent, but prices must be quoted ½d. to 1d. per lb. lower; fine have been less in demand at rather lower prices; finest show no alteration. Amoy kinds: Low qualities have been sold at public sale from 4½d. to 5½d. per lb., being ½d. to 1d. per lb. decline. Good kinds are saleable at former prices. New make Canton Congous have been sold at about previous rates, say 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb. for common to fair kinds. Oolongs show no material alteration. Souchongs: Good kinds have been sold 1d. per lb. lower; fine to finest at about former prices. Flowery Pekoes still command high prices for fine descriptions. Scented Teas—Canton Capers: Common to fair have sold without change in prices, good to fine at rather easier rates. Foochow kinds have been difficult of sale at 1d. per lb. decline. Orange Pekoe: Canton kinds have not been readily saleable. Foochow kinds: Good kinds have been sold at the decline last quoted; fine have sold at fully former prices. Uncoloured Japans: The quantity on offer is in excess of the wants of buyers, and prices are rather irregular.

Green.—The Albyn's Isle, from Nagasaki, has arrived with 330,000 lbs. Japan Leaf, but only a portion of the cargo has been offered, as this class of Tea for the time being is not wanted, the ordinary outlets being closed for the season, and prices in the United States rule lower than on this market. The few sales are, common skinny leaf 6d. to 7d.; and small curled leaf, called Pekoe, or No. 1 quality, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. per lb.

SILK.

The market has been quiet during the past week, and transactions have been on a small scale, but prices remain very firm and unchanged. Importers are firm holders, and will not accept any reduction from present rates for China Silk. Japans and Bengals are quite neglected. In Cantons there has been some business at 16s. for market Tsatlee. Deliveries from 1st to 29th Nov.:—

	1871.	1870.
China	2,569	2,259
Canton	810	612
Japan	557	410
Bengal	337	301
Total ...	4,273	3,582 bales.

COFFEE.

The market for Ceylon—notwithstanding that the public sales have presented but a small supply—has been very dull during the week; and prices show a decline of 6d. to 1s. per cwt., the business done being extremely small, both privately and at the auctions. The latest rates paid have been—for Plantation, triage 60s. to 62s. 6d., small 66s. to 67s. 6d., low middling grey 70s. to 72s. 6d., bold ditto 74s. to 76s., peaberry 83s. 6d. to 84s. 6d. Native has been in even less demand than Plantation, and all offers have been withdrawn or bought in; but for arrival 75 tons Native Ceylon have been sold during the last few days at 67s. guaranteed good ordinary.

The landings for last week show a decrease of fully 500 tons, whilst the deliveries are smaller than for some time past, and 250 tons less than last year, the deficiency in the stock being increased to 9,500 tons. The quantity of Ceylon Coffee afloat for Great Britain is estimated as follows:—Plantation, 88,512 cwt., against 56,115 cwt. at the corresponding date of 1870; Native 19,694 cwt., against 2,466 cwt. The quantity afloat for the Continent is nil (in both years). The quantity of Coffee landed in the forty-seven weeks ended Nov. 25, 1871, was, of Ceylon, 35,604 tons, against 39,575 tons during the corresponding period of 1870; of all descriptions, 67,412 tons, against 68,165 tons. The quantity entered for home consumption was, of Ceylon, 10.193 tons, against 9,446 tons; of all descriptions, 18,305 tons, against 17,201 tons. The quantity exported was, of Ceylon, 29,912 tons, against 28,237 tons; of all descriptions, 54,977 tons, against 46,711 tons. The stock on Nov. 25 was, of Ceylon, 9,015 tons, against 15,758 tons; of all descriptions, 18,989 tons, against 28,472 tons.

CINNAMON.

The last quarterly sales for the present year were held on the 27th ult. The total quantity of Ceylon offered was 1,965 bales, which met a steady demand, prices at the same time showing some irregularity; fine and superior qualities of first sort brought quite last sale's rates, but medium and second and third sorts sold rather cheaper, fourth being rather dearer. Of the whole quantity offered 1,800 bales found buyers, and the following shows the prices paid for the various descriptions:—

Bales.		Sold at. s. d. s. d.
551	First sort, superior	3 7 to 3 10
	Medium to fine	2 10 — 3 5
834	Second sort, superior	3 6
	Medium to good	3 7 — 3 2
473	Third sort, fine	2 11 — 3 0
	Chiefly ordinary to medium	2 5 — 2 9
	Low	1 8 — 2 2
166	Fourth sort, good to fine	2 4 — 2 7
	Very low to medium	0 10 — 2 2
141	Spurious	0 1½ — 0 3

Of Cinnamon Chips, 1,038 bags Ceylon were offered and met a moderate demand; only 300 bags were sold at previous sale's rates—coarse bark 2d., fair to good chips 5½d. to 6½d.—the remainder being bought in at 3d. for ordinary to 6½d. for good.

The next auctions are fixed for the 26th February, 1872.

SUGAR.

The market continues very strong at the recent advance, but owing to a further advance being generally required by holders, especially for those descriptions generally sought after by speculators, the business has been considerably restricted. The only sales we have to report are 303 bags fine brown and low yellow Penang at auction, at 30s. 6d. to 31s., and privately 4,980 bags old common Taal Manila, ex last week's auction, at 23s.

The quantity of Sugar landed in the forty-seven weeks ended Nov. 21, 1871, was, of Penang, 1,520 tons, against 3,028 tons in the corresponding period of 1870; of Manila, Java and China, 20,168 tons, against 19,212 tons; the quantity entered for home consumption was, of Penang, 3,536 tons, against 2,161 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 31,276 tons, against 23,794 tons. The quantity exported was, of Penang, 308 tons, against 120 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 1,638 tons, against 3,732 tons. The stock on Nov. 25 was, of Penang, 652 tons, against 3,077 tons; of Manila, Java, and China, 14,999 tons, against 27,476 tons.

Camphor.—*China*: The market continued quiet at 70s. re-weights

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till a few days ago, since when there has been a large speculative demand, and 2.500 cases have changed hands at 70s. to 72s. 6d.; there are few sellers now at those figures. *Japan:* Without transactions.

CUBEBS.—Large arrivals, and prices show a further fall; 251 bags sold at auction at 20s. to 23s. 6d. for middling to good quality.

COPRA.—Scarce; supplies would meet with ready sale.

CHINA ROOT is still in limited supply, and holders will only quit their stocks at high prices, which at present buyers decline to pay.

COLOMBO ROOT.—In good demand, but scarce; business done privately at prices not reported.

CARDAMOMS.—Large arrivals and few buyers, but holders firm; of 61 packages, chiefly Aleppe, at auction, barely one-fourth sold, very good at 10s. 8d.; good bright, little greenish, 10s. 1d. to 10s. 2d.; more brown and mixed 9s. 5d. to 9s. 8d.

COIR GOODS have met with a fair demand, Yarn bringing very full rates; Fibre and Rope are unchanged. At the sales 38 bales middling Cochin Yarn sold at £30 5s.; 94 bales Ceylon were bought in at £44 to £50 per ton; of 75 tons Ceylon in dholls, 45 tons sold at £28 to £35 per ton for common to good middling; 6 tons Ceylon Mattress Fibre sold at £18 to £30 15s.; 84 tons Ceylon Rope brought £18 15s. to £21 per ton for 2¼ to 4 inch.

CUTCH is somewhat less depressed than of late, and about 1,200 boxe have been sold by private contract, Rangoon at 24s., and Penang at 23s. 9d. per cwt.

COCOA-NUT OIL.—The market continues dull at lately ruling prices, Ceylon £38 10s., Cochin £51. At public sale 9 pipes Ceylon sold, rather dull to fair at £38 10s.; of 114 hogsheads offered 95 hogsheads sold, brownish to good at £38 10s. to £38 15s. per ton.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Market steady; supply increased by arrivals; one case good lump reported sold at £7 10s. per cwt.

ESSENTIAL OILS.—*Aniseed* has been dealt in speculatively to a large extent, some 70 cases having changed hands up to 12s. 6d. per lb., but there are no sellers now. *Cassia* has been more inquired for, and 4s. 11d. paid, but there is no quantity offering. *Nutmeg:* A little more offering; 8 cases at auction sold at 10d. per oz. *Cinnamon:* Very scarce, and wanted. *Citronelle:* More inquiry prevails in the absence of any supply brought to auction. *Lemon Grass:* Steady, and of 25 cases offered, half sold at 2¾d. per oz. for good quality.

EBONY.—No change; fine figured Ceylon in request at high quotations. Sale reported of 41 logs (12 tons) Ceylon at £14 15s. per ton.

GAMBIER has met a steady inquiry, and a fair business has been transacted both on the spot and afloat, at about previous rates. On the spot by private contract about 1,800 bales block have been sold at 17s. 6d., a little 18s.; and for arrival 400 tons at 17s. 3d. to 17s. 6d. ex ship, chiefly the latter price. At auction, 536 bales 1,541 mats Cubes sold at 19s. to 23s., and 68 bales Bombay stripts at 18s. 6d. per cwt.

GUMS.—*Benjamin:* Sumatra is quiet; in public sale 90 cases were nearly all bought in; 23 cases Siam also offered, and retired; arrivals of both. *Copal* dull; of 210 cases at auction about half sold, common coated hard 21s. to 22s. *Gamboge* quiet; of 22 cases offered three-ourths sold at £11 10s. to £12 per cwt. for fair sorts. *Damar* quite neglected, and 205 cases offered, and retired.

GALLS.—*China:* Firm, and dearer. Nearly 500 cases have changed hands privately up to 55s. per cwt., but at auction 207 cases were offered, and retired at 56s., only 53s. being bid. *Japan:* No business reported.

GUTTA-PERCHA.—Market very dull; 144 baskets and 4 tons at auction retired. Privately about 50 tons have been sold at 11d. to 1s. 1½d. for common white and reboiled.

HEMP.—*Manila* continues in only moderate request, but some 1,500 bales have changed hands privately, and at auction of 1,460 bales offered, about one-third found buyers at prices a shade lower on the average—viz., good fair roping, £48s 5s. to £48 10s.; mixed, £42 to £43 5s. per ton.

HIDES.—At the public sales held 30th ult. a moderate quantity of East India Kips was brought forward, and nearly all sold without material alteration from last sale's prices. Singapore and Penang Buffalo were in limited demand, and only a few lots found buyers. *Ox and Cow:* 7,237 Penang sold, light 6½ to 7⅛ lb. at 10½d. to 11½d., heavy 8¾ to 9⅜lb. at 9¼d. to 9¾d., extra 12⅝ to 14¼ lb. at 8¾d. to 9⅜d., small and calf 9⅛d. to 9¾d., thirds 6⅜d. to 8½d., fourths 6½d. *Buffalo:* Of 1,185 Java 375 sold, 27lb. at 5¼d. Of 2,567 Singapore and Penang 772 sold, heavy 32¼ to 38lb. at 4¾d. to 4⅞d. 1,170 Manila and 342 Batavian withdrawn.

HORNS.—No transactions.

ISINGLASS.—Market steady for fine; common, still neglected; 97 packages nearly all placed; Pipe or Tongue 1s. 3d. to 2s. 10d. low dark to fair; Leaf, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. fair to fine; common and middling part dark, 2s. to 3s.; Purse, good clean, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 7d.; low mouldy, 4¾d.

INDIA-RUBBER.—Without change; good qualities scarce; no transactions.

JAPAN WAX.—Very dull; scarcely any demand; at auction 55 cases offered and bought in at £5 to £5 2s. 6d. per cwt.

MUSK.—Market steady, and 18 caddies sold in auction, fair-shaped selected pods with a few roughish intermixed at 31s. to 32s.; rough and bally at 16s. per oz.

PEPPER.—*Black* has been very dull, with very restricted trade at lower prices, latest being:—Singapore 6⅛d. to 6¼d.; Penang 5⅞d. to 6d. At public sale 3,639 bags offered, and only a few bags Trang sold at 6d. *White* has been very inactive, but of 1,156 Singapore offered at auction, mostly new arrivals, part overland, about 900 sold at 1s. 1½d. to 1s. 1¾d. for fair to good, and 1s. 1d. to 1s. 1⅛d. dingy brownish; 95 bags Penang also sold at 1s. to 1s. 0⅞d. for fair.

PLUMBAGO.—Market for Ceylon quiet, except for very fine qualities, which are scarce; of 781 barrels at auction, a small proportion only sold; lump, good bright, 26s. 6d.; chips, fair, 14s.; dust, good, 9s. Stock large.

RHUBARB.—Prices of China again rather easier. Of 418 cases offered at public sale, rather more than half found buyers: fine bold selected root of good fracture, 3s. 6d. to 4s. per lb.; good bold and medium of fair and good fracture, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d.; high dried fair pale and pinky fracture, 2s. to 2s. 3d.; smaller and rougher, 1s 6d. to 1s. 8d.; dull, wormy bold, 10d. to 1s. 1d.; rather preferable, 1s. 3d.; inferior ough dark, 3½d. to 4d.

RATTANS.—In demand, but there is no supply; no sales to report.

RICE.—The market is steady, but with daily decreasing activity, and the business done during the week has been small, although previous prices have been maintained. Middling to good white Bengal has sold at 11s. 4½d. to 12s., broken at 10s. 9d., Ballam at 9s. 3d., ex quay. For arrival 200 tons Madras, August sailing, sold recently at 10s. 3d., ex quay. In auction 8,676 bags Necransie Arracan, per Waterloo, were bought in at 10s. 6d., excepting 1,800 bags third class sea damaged and loose collected, which sold at 9s. 3d. to 9s. 6d.

SPICES.—*Cinnamon:* See report of quarterly sales above. *Cloves:* Market dull; 5 cases Penang at public sale bought in. *Cassia Lignea, &c.:* Scarce, and higher figures again required. Vera: 427 bales Calcutta retired, but subsequently sold, the bulk at 39s. per cwt. Buds steady. *Mace* continues firm, and 23 cases Singapore at auction were nearly all placed -good bold 4s. 10d., low to fair middling 3s. 4d. to 4s. 3d. *Nutmegs* are a shade lower, and rather less demand prevails; 30 cases offered and sold—63's, 4s. 1d.; 66's, 3s. 10d.; 71's to 76's, 3s. 7d. to 3s. 5d.; 87's, 3s. 4d.; 107's, 3s. 1d.

SAGO.—Market firm; of 3,596 bags in auction, half sold at 17s. 6d. to 18s. for good medium and large, and 16s. 6d. to 17s. good small. *Flour* quiet; 390 bags offered and retired.

SAPANWOOD.—*Manila* and *Siam* in good demand, but very short suppply; 10 tons Cebu at auction sold at £8 5s. to £8 7s. 6d., splinters £1. *Ceylon* scarce, and holders demand high prices; no transactions to report.

SHELLS.—No business since the periodical sales reported in our issue of the 20th ult.

STICKLAC.—Siam scarce, and high; private business at fully last quoted rates.

STAR ANISEEDS.—No supply.

SOY.—Steady, at previously ruling prices.

TOBACCO.—At public sale on the 29th ult. 259 bales Java sold—Banting, 10d. to 1s. 5½d.; Blitah Papoh, 7½d. to 2s. 1½d.; 264 ditto, ditto (damaged), Banting, 8½d. to 1s. 6½d.; Blitah Papoh, 5½d. to 1s. 9½d., two lots 2½d.; 24 bales Japan, 10d.; 137 bales (damaged), 7d. to 8½d.; and 2 bales Manila, repacked, at 1s. 5d. and 2s. 2d. per lb.

TAPIOCA.—Prices slightly lower at the close, but during the fortnight a moderate private trade has been done at former prices. At public sale 2,170 bags Singapore, three-fourths sold, fair to good white, 2d. to 2¼d.; dingy dull, 1¾d. per lb.; 216 bags Penang sold at 2d. to 2¼d. for good greyish. Of 230 bags *Pearl* offered half sold at 20s. dingy small medium. *Flour:* Steady but quiet; 203 bags retired.

TIN.—Since our last report the price of Banca and Billiton has advanced £5 per ton. Straits, having been more speculated in, has advanced about £9 per ton. The current quotations are - Straits, on the spot, £155; afloat, £150; Banca, £150; Billiton, £149 per ton. Telegrams from Holland were received yesterday, showing deliveries during the month of 39,017 slabs, and that there are but 16,000 slabs at present shipped towards the spring sale has caused great excitement in Holland as well as here. The quotation there is 88 guilders.

TURMERIC.—Java unsaleable.

VERMILION.—China still out of supply.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

METALS.

IRON.—Welsh: Rails, £7 10s. to £7 15s. Bars, £7 10s. Staffordshire Best: Bars, £9 15s. to £10 5s.; Nail Rods, £9 15s. to £11 5s.; Hoops, £10 15s. to £11 7s. 6d.; Sheets, £10 15s. to £12 5s.; Scotch, Pig No. 1, £3 15s. to £4 2s.; Swedes, Bars, Hammered, £11, Swedes, Steel in kegs, ½ and ⅝ in., £14 to £14 10s.

YELLOW METAL.—Sheets, 4 by 4 ft., 7½d.; Sheathing and Rods, 7½d. per lb.

TIN.—English Refined, £158. Tin Plates: Charcoal 1 C, per box 30s. to 35s.; Coke, 27s. to 28s.

LEAD.—W.B., £21 10s.; do., other brands, £18 to £18 2s. 6d.; Spanish, soft, ex ship, £17 10s.; Sheet, £19; Shot, kegs, extra, £20 15.; White, do., £26; Red do., £21.

SPELTER.—Silesian, £19 10s. to £20; English, smelted from ores £19 10s.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship	Captain.	From	At
Nov24	Fire Queen	Hamilton	Foochow	London
25	Whinfell	Jones	Shanghai	Do.
24	Africa (str.)	Gallilee	Sing., Gall, &c.—S.C.	Do.
24	Clymeno	Morgan	Manila	Liverpool
23	Henry Millar	Dickson	Bangkok	Cherbourg Roads
24	Venus	Christensen	Rangoon	Cuxhaven
	Queen of the Seas	—	Singapore	New York
24	Anna Digna	Zaneveld	Batavia and Simon's Bay, for Amstrdm.	Off the Start
26	Humboldt	Reyer	Rangoon, for Cuxhn.	Deal
23	L.C.	Brus	Saigon, for Hamburg	Belle Isle
Oct.23	Amaranth	Steinbock	Do.	Monte Video
Nov14	Jane Sprott	Sprott	Batavia	New York
27	Friesland	Sipkes	Sourab., for Amtrdm.	Plymouth
24	Cama (Dan. brig)	—	Hong Kong	Cuxhaven
Oct.23	Eduard	Sohst	Do.	Callao
Nov26	Antipodes	Trostech	Manila	Liverpool
Oct.19	America	Perks	Macao	Callao

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DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
	Nederland (Dut. frig.)	--	Batavia	Amsterdam
Nov24	Istava	Richards	Singapore	London
23	Loo Choo	Beal	Hong Kong	Sunderland
	Trafalgar (str.)	Watson	Galle	Shields
25	Good Hope (str.)	Bainton	Colombo, &c., via S.C.	London
25	Dartmouth	Elsden	Shanghai	Do
24	May Queen	Marr	Galle	Shields
24	Elena	Zubguirre	Manila	Cardiff
27	Luctor et Emergo	Oswethard	Java	London
27	Belted Will	Braithwaite	Hong Kong	Do.
25	Caroline Lebriqueir	—	Do.	Cardiff
25	Maria Diederika	Von Lindern	Batavia	Do.
24	Huntley Castle	M'Aulay	Colombo	Clyde
25	Hedwig	Nelson	Batavia	Sunderland
13	Cashmere	Kingman	Shanghai	Boston
Oct.24	Hermoine	Shaw	Galle	Rio de Janeiro
Nov27	Britomart	—	China	Off Dover
24	Bhering	Burr	Nicolajefsk	Hamburg
29	Argonaut	Nicholson	Shanghai	London
26	Esther	Luth	Bangkok	Hamburg
29	Ravenscraig	Dunlop	Galle	Liverpool
29	Staffordshire	Hatfield	Shanghai	Do.

(See Commercial Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.)

VESSELS PASSED THE SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From.	For
Nov. 22—28	Minia	London	Colombo, &c.
	Burmah	Do.	Do.
	Xanthus	Glasgow	Singapore
	Le Japon (Fr. Govt. trspt.)	Toulon	Saigon
	Athol	Sing., China, &c.	London

LOADING.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Hong Kong. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Foochow, and Shanghai: Gordon Castle. For Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: Parana. For Colombo, &c.: Scotland, Calcutta, Oxfordshire, Thomas Wilson.

Sailing Vessels.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Thracian. For Yokohama: Ziba, Velocity. For Shanghai: Norman Court, Aracan, Oberon, Deerhound, Weymouth, Leucadia, Blackadder, Duke of Abercorn. For Shanghai and Nagasaki: Lahloo. For Hong Kong: William Fruing, Corona, Jessie Isabel, Forward Ho. For Batavia and Sourabaya: Wisteria, Thomas Blythe. For Singapore: Roslin Castle. For Singapore and Sarawak: Alcestis. For Bangkok: Pelham. For Colombo: Kingdom of Italy, Granville. For Colombo, &c.: Cotopaxi. For Galle (via Cardiff): Lady Hincks.

At Liverpool.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: Oceana. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai (via S.C.): Sarpedon (str.). For Hong Kong (via Cardiff): St. Andrew's Castle. For Manila: Adolfo, Matilde, Glenduror. For Manila (via S.C. and Singapore): Buena Ventura (str.). For Singapore: Robert Kerr. For Batavia, Samarang, and Sourabaya: Madone. For Colombo, &c. (via S.C.): Hector (str.).

At Glasgow.—For Batavia and Sourabaya: County of Elgin. For Batavia and Samarang: County of Lanark. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, and Japan (via London and S.C.): Glenroy (str.).

SPOKEN.

Kinfauns Castle, Glasgow to Singapore, Oct. 21, 19 S., 30 W.
Queen of India, Shields to Singapore, Oct. 20, 8 N., 25 W.
Alblasserwaard, Rotterdam to Batavia, Sept. 27, 7 N., 23 W.
Champion, Swansea to Galle, Oct. 4, 2 S., 20 W.
Golden Hind (?), Singapore to Hamburg (?), Oct. 9, 31 S., 12 E.
Golden Spur (ship), Hong Kong to Monte Video, Oct. 24, 33 S., 30 E.
Minister Fransen v. d. Putte, Bat. to Rttdm., Oct. 30, 9 N., 22 W.
Lindsay (Norw.), Swansea to Singapore, Oct. 27, 3 N., 23 W.
Wallace, Newcastle to Singapore, Nov. 14, 50 N., 17 W.
Amelia (barq.), Sourabaya to London, Sept 28. 1 S., 20 W.
Canning, London to Galle, Oct. 16, 26 S., 26 W.
Mars (Dan. brig), Batavia to New York, Oct. 7, Off St. Helena.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

There is but little change to note in outward freights to the East; business is moderately brisk at the undernoted quotations. In coal freights there is no alteration to report.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Per Steamers via Suez Canal.—To Yokohama: 90s. to 100s. meast. To Shanghai: 60s. meast. To Hong Kong: 60s. meast. To Singapore: 50s. to 60s. meast. To Ceylon: 50s. meast., 40s. weight.

Per Sailing Vessels.—To Hiogo: 40s. weight or meast. To Yokohama: 35s. to 40s. weight, 30s. meast. To Nagasaki: 45s. weight, 40s. meast. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 30s. to 37s. 6d. meast. To Hong Kong: 32s. 6d. weight, 25s. to 27s. 6d. meast. To Amoy: 40s. weight. To Batavia: 20s. weight or meast. To Singapore: 20s. weight or meast. To Ceylon: 20s. weight, 17s. 6d. meast.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows: From Wear or Tyne per keel.—To Yokohama or Nagasaki: £42. To Shanghai: £45. To Hong Kong: £36 to £38. To Penang: £24. To Singapore: £23 to £24. To Batavia: £21. To Galle: £18 10s. to £19. From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama or Nagasaki: 39s. to 40s. To Cheefoo: 37s. 6d. to 40s. To Shanghai: £2 3s. 6d. to £2 5s. To Hong Kong: 37s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Colombo: 17s. To Galle, 20s. To Singapore. 24s. 6d. to 25s. To Batavia: 22s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Galle: 15s. To Hong Kong: 31s. To Shanghai: 36s.

CASUALTIES.

The Shepherd (barque), Armstrong, which sailed, Nov. 15 from Newcastle for Galle, was towed into Harwich on the 25th, for repairs, having been in collision with the Orwell (str.), off Hasborough, on the 22nd, when she received damage to port quarter; the vessel is tight.

Advices from Cape Town, dated Oct. 19, state that the Landbouw, Jansen, from Batavia to Rotterdam, which put into Simon's Bay, Oct. 6, leaky, had been surveyed and found to be making two inches water per hour; the cargo between decks had been ordered to be discharged, and amongst the portion already landed some coffee and sugar was found to be damaged.

The Bhering, Burr, which sailed from Hamburg, Nov. 24, for Nicolajefsk, put into Falmouth, 29, with loss of maintopsailyard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Advices from Rotterdam, dated Nov. 25, state that the hull inventory of the condemned vessel Aldebarran, Meyboom, from Batavia to New York, which put into Simon's Bay Sept. 8 leaky, had been sold for £820; 3,400 bags damaged sugar were sold Oct. 6.

NEW LIGHTS IN JAPAN.

The following notices to mariners, received through the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs from the Japanese Government, have been issued by the Board of Trade:—

The Government of Japan hereby gives notice that stone beacons have been built on the shallows called Yodsibi, Narusi, and Manaita, in the Straits of Simonosaki, they being the western entrance to the Inland Sea of Japan. The following is a specification of the appearance and position of the beacons:—Yodsibi Beacon is erected on a rock which uncovers about four feet at low water spring tides. It is cone-shaped, and has a plain rounded top, being twenty feet high and eight feet in diameter at the base, and is painted red. It is situated to the eastward of the navigable channel, and the Kilbune bears from it south 63 degrees west distant 4¾ cables. Narusi Beacon is built on a sandbank, which shows about two feet at low water spring tides. It is also cone-shaped, but is surmounted by a pear-shaped top, which is twenty feet above the base. The beacon is eight feet in diameter at the base, and is painted white. It is situated to the northward of the navigable channel, and Kilbune Point bears from it N. 41 degrees E., distant 2½ cables. Manaita Beacon is erected on a rock which scarcely shows at low water. It is cone-shaped, and is surmounted by a ball three feet in diameter, which is twenty feet above the base. The beacon is eight feet in diameter at the base, and is painted with black and white rings. It is situated to the northward of the navigable channel, and Oyamanohana bears from it S. 82 degrees E., distant 4¾ cables.

The Government of Japan also gives notice that a light of the first order will be shown from the Island of Iwosima, at the entrance to Nagasaki harbour, on the West Coast of Japan, every night from sunset to sunrise. The temporary light shown since July, 1870, will be discontinued. The following is a specification of the position of the lighthouse and the appearance of the light:—Nagasaki Lighthouse is situated on the northernmost point of the Island of Iwosima. It is in 32 deg. 43 min. north latitude, and is 129 deg. 46 min. east of Greenwich. It is constructed of iron, is hexagonal in shape, and is painted white, being of a height of 23 feet to the centre of the lantern. The light is a fixed white light of the first order, and will illuminate 245 deg. of the horizon, being eclipsed on one side outside the Mitzuse Rocks, on a bearing of S. 30 deg. W., and on the other to the northwards of Kalgeno Point, on a bearing of S. 85 deg. E., bearings true. The total elevation of the light above the sea is 205 feet, and its range of visibility from a vessel's deck 21½ nautical miles.

The Government of Japan hereby gives notice that a lightship has been moored in Hakodate harbour as a guide to vessels using the port. It will show a fixed white light, from sunset to sunrise. The lightship formerly moored in Hakodate harbour has been removed. The following is a specification of the position of the lightship and the appearance of the light:—The lightship is moored in 7½ fathoms low water spring tides, on the northernmost point of the Spit which runs out from Point Azama. The mouth of Kamida Creek bears from it S. 74 degrees E., White Bluff S. 10 degrees W., and Yanenai Point S. 85 degrees W., bearings true. The lightship is painted red, has two masts, and has a red ball at the foremasthead. A fixed white light is shown from it, at an elevation of thirty-six feet above the sea, which is visible from a vessel's deck ten nautical miles. It is advisable for vessels of large draught to round the lightship to the northward, as there is a rough bank of boulder stones directly to the south of it.

Launch of Steamers on the Clyde.—On Nov. 29 there was launched from Messrs. Robert Napier and Sons' shipbuilding yard at Govan, an iron screw steamer, named the Galley of Lorne, for the East India and China trade of Messrs. Shaw, Maxton, and Co., London. She is of the following dimensions:—Length, 320 feet, depth, 36 feet; and builders' measurement 2,100 tons. The steamer will be fitted up with compound engines similar to those of the sister ship, Lord of the Isles, recently constructed for the same firm. Messrs. Aitken and Mansel, Whiteinch, launched on the same day the Glenrosa, a screw steamer of 2,000 tons, for Messrs. Wm. Ross and Co., Glasgow, for their trade between the Clyde and the East Indies and China. The Glenrosa, which has been built to the highest class at Lloyd's, will be fitted with engines of 300-horse power by Messrs. John and James Thomson, Glasgow.

The Russian Steam Navigation Company.—The steamer Nachimoff, belonging to the Russian Steam Navigation Company, is now loading for a second voyage to Bombay, from which port she will return before proceeding to China to load next season's teas. We understand that this company have eleven steamers in course of construction at English yards for their home trade, in addition to one for the China line which is building at Newcastle.

A Burmese Vessel. The Ysekya Yeen Byan, built by Messrs. Palmer, of Jarrow, under instruction from the King of Burmah's agents in this country, has left the Thames. This is the first steamer which has gone direct from London to Rangoon *via* the Suez Canal. It is also the first occasion on which the Burmese flag, a peacock, has been hoisted in English waters.

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EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN. TO CEYLON, THE STRAITS, SIAM, JAVA, PHILIPPINES, CHINA, JAPAN, &c.

Ship	For	From	Date Cleared.	Bar, Bolt, and Rod Iron.	Hoop, Sheet, and Plate Iron.	Yellow Metal and Copper.	Lead.	Steel.	Machinery.	Hardware and Ironmongery.	Cottons, Plain.	Printed and Dyed.	Linens.	Woollens.	Flannel and Blanketing.	Thread, Twist and Yarn.	Electro and Plated Ware.	Beer in Bulk.	Beer in Glass	Brandy.	British Spirits.	Red Wine.	White Wine.	Oils.	Paints and Varnish.	Haberdashery Hosiery, and Millinery.	Canvas & Sail Cloth.	Rope, Cordage and Twine.	Earthenware & Glass.	Candles and Soap.	Hams, Cheese, and Butter.	Oilmans' Stores.	Preserved Provisions.	Fruits.	Apparel and Slops.
				Tns.	Tons	Tons.	Tns.	Tns.	£.	£.	Yards.	Yards.	£.	£.	£.	lbs.	£.	Brls	Brls	Gals.	Gals.	Gals.	Gals	Gals.	£.	£.	£.	£	£	Cwt.	Cwt.	£	£	Cwt.	£
Minia, str., via S.C.	Colombo, &c...	London.	Nov. 8	...	6¼	...	..	...	..	221	870573	36575	99	320	...	...	38	24	...	192	43	174	255	...	15	551	...	...	24	...	...	136	32	8	60
Spirit of the North	Colombo	,,	,, 9	121	48	1	3	1	470	1621	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	5	317	195	73	1000	24	329	...	...	204	19	10	38	...	...	130
Copernic, str., via S.C	Eastern Ports	,,	,, 11	...	...	...	...	3	1366	977	2924759	25294	843	12922	140	163208	68	...	2	23	60	10	289	8092	369	2260	...	...	473	£10	33	257	241	...	108
Burmah, str., do.	Colombo, &c	,,	,, 11	...	...	...	...	¾	10	468	374063	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3	4	42	...	25	2485	...	...	82	40	...	21	148	3	190
Teviot, str. do.	Singapore, &c.	,,	,, 11	...	...	...	...	¾	50	524	381920	3354	25	...	...	1785	225	121	...	6	28	...	80	...	170	645	...	...	201	60	90	232	307	...	10
Do. do.	Hong Kong	,,	,, 11	13	1	33	...	...	...	1039	612821	51210	353	4797	...	110000	...	...	...	88	...	20	386	...	360	1128	400	...	268	128	44	320	93	...	159
Do. do.	Shanghai	,,	,, 11	13	...	19	...	14	1216	1347	3151234	140345	341	19014	...	£187	167	...	16	100	75	...	422	...	87	616	...	...	36	265	...	28	74	7	100
Do. do.	Japan	,,	,, 11	..	...	...	...	...	...	146	17250	...	...	1707	37	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	60	...	...	193	...	...	169	46	...	52	6	..	48
Vanguard	Penang	,,	,, 13	...	...	9	50	...	...	305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	78	76	43	47	520	438	500	...	...	152	110	310	...	...	74	60	...	...
Undine	Shanghai	,,	,, 14	225	25	¾	200	15	...	269	3339218	85000	30	1452	...	...	...	5	164	613	430	2551	693	1043	70	71	...	...	165	1½	...	339	385	7	35
Catalina	Manila	,,	,, 15	16	...	13	28	85	...	2349	650050	20276	...	4	...	2000	30	...	30	21	437	85	36	1500	540	193	513	...	1916	101	41	112	33	...	...
Teviot	Colombo	,,	,, 18	110	113	...	...	...	31	1127	14500	56000	...	30	...	420	...	504	16	2303	809	12	340	158	20	371	145	...	768	30	...	211	171	£7	...
Solent	Yokohama	,,	,, 18	235	12	...	70	¾	935	713	359050	48536	261	385	...	185400	...	4	236	828	790	1140	1341	1670	627	65	...	361	650	76	...	440	401	3	40
Krishna, str., via S.C.	Ceylon	Livrpool	Oct. 30	...	...	...	...	1¼	9	203	1093989	123098	...	140	...	5500	...	...	20	141	22	12	83	20	29	572	100	5	274	6	6	13	80	...	...
Nestor, str. do.	Singapore	,,	Nov. 1	...	51	...	...	...	...	555	1203855	177356	67	1220	180	120	70	...	...	26	83	47	27	500	50	715	43	52	20	6	...	...	60	...	35
Do. do.	Java	,,	,, 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2006034	18600	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...
Do. do.	Manila	,,	,, 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	713	123967	...	362	...	1260	...	...	...	...	...	110	...	2500	307	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Hong Kong	,,	,, 1	...	...	¼	...	120	146	3454123	41058	...	4837	...	...	213240	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1cs.	12	...	...	...	...	6	116	246	...	62
Do. do.	Shanghai	,,	,, 1	...	5	...	...	23	...	247	3050271	176157	...	12145	...	10430	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	760	...	...	6	1box	...	40	99	...	319
Do. do.	Japan	,,	,, 1	..	...	...	...	...	...	1087	38000	14400	...	2114	...	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	646	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	30
Patroclus, str. do.	Singapore, &c.	,,	,, 16	...	10	...	...	...	...	116	642718	54480	126	3950	...	15640	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	500	...	60	...	...	...	...	13	41	58	...	338
Do. do.	Hong Kong	,,	,, 16	...	...	...	...	...	1cs.	375	1971980	35972	33	4384	...	176000	...	...	...	...	4	...	108	...	...	...	...	...	2cs.	1cs.	...	...	40	£20	2cs.
Do. do.	Shanghai	,,	,, 16	3¼	20	...	...	...	4182	55	4367136	38000	...	12145	...	4000	...	...	...	...	22	...	...	...	...	4cs.	...	...	95	608	...	...	16cs.	...	120
Do. do.	Japan	,,	,, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	760	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	209
Penrith	Do.	,,	,, 18	64	35	3 cwt.	...	½	...	175	138319	106800	125	4543	...	355059	69	...	39	...	...	27	35	...	...	325	...	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...
Norham Castle	Singapore	Glasgow	,, 17	58	...	...	...	...	...	336	...	50400	1661	47	...	29200	...	57	37	...	54	...	...	...	46	...	120	118	590	...	...	...	...	...	...
Huntley Castle	Colombo, &c...	,,	,, 24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70780	73	...	...	20050	...	271	188	448	1825	1012	1254	...	348	66	...	...	713	...	46	193	...	...	...

EXPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN, &c.—(*Continued.*)

Ship	For	Paper, Books, & Stationery.	Perfumery and Brushes.	Drugs and Chemicals.	Manufactured Leather.	Hats & Caps.	Saddlery.	Toys & Fancy Goods.	Upholstery & Furniture.	Confectionery, Biscuits, &c.	Fire-arms & Ammunition.	Umbrellas.	Tobacco.	Pianos & Musical Instruments.
		£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	lbs.	£
Minia, str., via S.C.	Colombo, &c.	65	...	147	8	99	...	26	...	425	40	95	...	...
Spirit of the North	Colombo	263	31	...	87	...	...	...	54	46	149	10	1920	6
Copernic, str., via S.C.	Eastn Ports	473	7	2739	1722	254	138	349	90	1cs.	13	277	...	65
Burmah, str., via S.C.	Colombo, &c.	82	16	...	132	28	10	103	...	7	45	...	151	...
Teviot, str., via S.C.	Singape., &c.	30	5	330	19	150	123	98	254	...	345	120	771	...
Do. do.	Hong Kong	240	67	337	326	212	35	312	30	25	404	...	80	25
Do. do.	Shanghai	583	...	970	568	78	117	26	84	50cs.	...	1130	28	...
Do. do.	Japan	348	...	795	407	290	...	41	270	...	...	...	...	60
Vanguard	Penang	84	2	2	...	...	45	...	...	...	1300	...	...	...
Undine	Shanghai	74	...	24	255	...	9	...	99	...	19	230	...	45
Catalina	Manila	867	92	957	...	311	224	101	...	167	...	1250	...	...
Teviot	Colombo	441	...	104	59	...	60	12	40	291	...	55	1164	...
Solent	Yokohama	246	6	969	614	69	170	30	182	68	...	...	...	...
Krishna str., via S.C.	Ceylon	81	...	43	37	26	13	18	...	40	...	55	186	210
Nestor, str., via S.C.	Singape., &c.	209	1cs.	9	212	78	14	80	15	...	5	...	...	...
Do. do.	Java	70	...	...	...	...	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. do.	Manila	1cs.	...	34	60	50	...	...	...	...	50	...	...	...
Do. do.	Hong Kong	36	15	4cs.	...	...	...	...	35	...	249	...	...	...
Do. do.	Shanghai	203	1cs	2cs.	...	39	6	4	190	...	20	511	...	...
Do. do.	Japan	60	70	1255	20	...	...	...	288	...	...	...	...	...
Patroclus, str., via S.C.	Singape., &c.	5	...	70	2cs.	407	...	...	...	...	54	470	...	...
Do. do.	Hong Kong	22	...	...	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	...
Do. do.	Shanghai	221	...	1cs.	4cs.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1box
Do. do.	Japan	...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Penrith	Do.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£180	...
Norham Castle	Singape., &c.	...	...	92	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	...	...
Huntley Castle	Colombo, &c.	86	...	...	...	...	...	64	...	...	...	...	11881	...

ADDITIONAL.—Per MINIA (str.).—Gold coin, £613; effects, £162; carriage shafts, £8; geneva, 20 gallons.

Per SPIRIT OF THE NORTH.—Grindstones, £7; clocks, £15; water-closets, £11; sleepers, £1,550; india-rubber manufactures, £30; casks, £95; roofing felt, £20; smiths' bellows, £50; zinc, 1 ton.

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Per BURMAH (str.).—Shooks, £60; goods, manufactured, £55; effects, £711 and 1 case; nuts, £8; zinc, 1¼ ton.

Per TEVIOT (str.).—To Singapore, &c.: Perambulators, £45; effects, £70; india-rubber manufactures, £20; fowling-pieces, 6 cases; vegetables, 1 case; thread, £12; hair manufactures, £360. To Hong Kong: Effects, £175; photographic lenses, &c., £208; lighthouse stores, £57; ship's rigging, £230; mineral waters, £40; surveying instruments, £25; elastic, £136; flags, £26; goods, manufactured, £44; soap, £145; cottons, £260; tin plates, 250 boxes; quicksilver, 1,540 bottles. To Shanghai: Iron wire, £750; sugar, £32; goods, manufactured, £492; india-rubber manufactures, £18; grindstones, £27; scientific instruments, £262; shop front, &c., £175; effects, £396; cottons, £23,589; delaines, &c., £3,674. To Japan: Goods, manufactured, £117; tortoiseshells £137; flower roots, £8; cottons, £1,277; cambrics, &c., £280. To Batavia: Gold coin, 2,500 ounces; biscuits, £44; rugs, £18; drugs, £14; haberdashery, £10; matches, £20; confectionery, £35; machinery, £230; cottons, £54; goods, manufactured, £30.

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Per SOLENT.—Sugar, 25 cases and 37 cwt.; corks, £5; goods, manufactured, £85; mineral waters, £33; grindstones, £7; carriages, £300; india-rubber packing, £32; marble mantelpieces, £7; cement, £53; matches, £80; cottons, £140; delaines, &c., £1,905; rum, 128 gallons; geneva, 99 gallons.

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Shanghai ...	Duke of Abercorn..	A1 16 yr.	SWID	With des.
Shanghai ...	Aracan	A1 14 yr.	SWID	With des.
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